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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. VI NO. 58 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1918. TWO ANNAS

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BANKING

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(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

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Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
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Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Manager.

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(Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

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(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

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42, Medows Street,
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security. Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 190-200, 2-8, 209-215; Case Nos. 269 and 311, Janjiker Street and Memonwada.

Also at 4-30 p.m.

Building Street Nos. 1273, 1233-35; Case Nos. 275 and 300A, Matunga Agarwada (Dadar Matunga Estate).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instruction from P. S. Mellor, Esq., custodian of enemy property Messrs. MENESSE & Co., auctioneers, will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 12th March, 1918, at 2 p.m., sharp, in the premises next to Messrs. John Roberts & Co., workshop, opposite Apollo Bonded warehouses, Custom House Road, the following, household furniture (enemy property) belonging to J. Kobler, Hostile Foreigner.

Consisting of valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved furniture, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large side-board dinner wagon, and dumbwaiters, chesterfield sofas, drawing room, arm easy chairs, cabinet with mirror, Singapore cane chairs, dressing and washhand tables, marble top tables, and teapoys, large writing table, cloth and gown press, mirror door almyrahs, rich Persian carpets, rich glass and porcelainware, real Satsama vases, bowls, and wall plates, brass Indian ornaments, Parisian figures, wall clock, one Banjo in case, one camera in case, pictures frame, iron bedsteads with mattresses, ater filter, cooking utensils, wearing apparel, ooks, etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 8th March, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TIN CEILINGS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Office concerned:—

One lot of embossed tin ciling of different designs and sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay Waler horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 10th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at Mahim, near the Mahim Castle, on the seaside, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockery ware, large sliding dining table, table linens such as napkins, table cloth, etc., teakwood partitions, bentwood chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, card tables, one large marble top counter glass door cupboard, easy chairs, marble top round and side tables writing tables, book stands, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas table and hanging lamps, pier glass, English ice box, dressing and wash hand tables carpets copper utensils one lot of books, etc., etc. The property of "Seafort Club."

N.B.—The furniture mentioned above as made by Benjamin is incorrect and it was done inadvertently in fact there are no articles of furniture by Benjamin included in the sale.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JERSEYS, LEATHER BELTS, MEN'S FELTS, HOSIERY, COTTON TRIMMINGS, BRAID BUTTONS, COTTON CASEMENT, HANDKERCHIEF'S, BELT, SILK DRAPERY, LACES, BRACES, VELVET STRIPES, BODICES, TRUSESES, FOOLSCAP CREAM LAID AND BANK POST PAPER AND COLOURED ENVELOPES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, on account of the Underwriters the following goods landed damaged by Ex. s.s. "Culna."

A.A.R. No. 184—1 case jerseys.
A.A.R. Nos. 963/4—2 cases leather belts.
A.A.R. No 377—1 case men's felts.
A.A.R. No. 387—1 case hosiery.
No. 117/8—2 cases cotton trimmings, braid buttons, cotton casement, handkerchiefs, etc.
A.R.A.K. No. 401—1 case belt.
A.R.A.K. No. 402—1 case trusses.
No. 650—1 case 24 pieces silk.
E. J. D. J. 170 No. 173/4—2 cases draipery.
A. A. & Co., No. 40—1 case Jerseys.
A. A. & Co., No. 42—1 case laces.
S. H. E. Co., A. A. No. 962—1 case braces, Velvet stripes and bodies.
J.T.M. 16 bales foolscap cream laid and bank post paper.
K.T. 8720 No. 1/12—12 cases coloured manila envelopes.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Rare Opportunity to Rajas, Princes and Wealthy Gentlemen to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 17th March, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the remaining undermentioned furniture (brought from Joonagad for the purposes of sale), at the ground floor of "Raval" Building, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, Girgaum. very valuable and handsome rare artistic furniture, such as Bohemian cut glass, bedsteads, round tables, arm chairs, big mirrors, caskets, plates, vases, Bohemian glass double swings, mirror sofas, one shell pattern drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, brass bedsteads, gold embroidered rings, sarees, borders, musk-amber and very old silajit, electric chandeliers, large mirror door almyrahs, writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, cabinets, brass bedsteads, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich vases and figures and many other articles too numerous to describe.

The property of the late Vazier Saheb Bhaudinbhai, C.I.E., of Joonagudh.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—We recommend the public to view the articles as they are very seldom seen in Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 14th instant sell by public Auction, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), at No 2 Shed Princes and Victoria Dock and Shed No 2 Alexandra Dock, by order of Messrs. Goolraj Singhani and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons the following:—

About 750 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar weighing about 798 cwts., lately arrived on the 18th February last Ex. s.s. "Lotus"

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and goods should be cleared away the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT BUILDING PLOTS AT WEST AGRIPADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY the 25th March, 1918 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction on Plot No. 73 the following 15 Building Plots for a term of 99 years.

LOT NO. 1.—Plot No. 57—A very valuable plot of Building land, having long frontages to Morland Reymolds Road, containing 1,490 square yards.

LOT NO. 2.—Plot No. 73.—An excellent building site about 1,227 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.—Plot No. 79.—Facing the Recreation ground about 1,100 square yards.

LOT NO. 4—Plot No. 81.—Facing the Recreation ground about 998 square yards.

LOT NO. 5.—Plot No. 84.—Situate at the junction of Lamington Road and Cirrus Avenue.

LOT No. 6—Plot No. 85.—Situate at the junction of Cirrus Avenue and Motlabai Street.

LOT NO. 7.—Plot No. 129.—Area 1,004 square yards.

LOT NO. 8.—Plot No. 130.—Area 973 square yards.

LOT NO. 9.—Plot No. 131.—Area 997 square yards.

LOT NO. 10.—Plot No. 132.—Area 978 square yards.

LOT NO. 11. Plot No. 93.—Area 787 square yards.

LOT NO. 12.—Plot No. 133.—Area 917 square yards.

LOT NO. 13.—Plot No. 134.—Area 999 square yards.

LOT NO. 14.—Plot No. 94.—Area 1,001 square yards.

LOT NO. 15.—Plot No. 143.—Area 1,059 square yards.

The buildings other than outhouses on plots No. 73, 79, 81 and 57 shall not exceed a ground and one upper floor in height; buildings other than out houses on other plots may consist of a ground and one upper floor. In all cases the outhouses shall consist of a ground floor only.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalljee Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagors Shumsuddin bin Haji Ebrahim Penker Mahimwalla and his wife Bai Sherifabai (now deceased) Messrs. BENNET & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 21st day of March, 1918, at the hours hereunder mentioned, sell by public auction in two lots on the respective premises the properties hereunder described.

LOT I.

To be put up at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with an oart commonly known as or called Kassabchi, situate lying and being on the North side of the public road called Wazawallee at Mahim within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (589) five hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 21, Collector's New No. A/3511, New Survey No. 2/18 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5107 (1 and 2) Street Nos. 435 and 435A, but described in the documents of title relating thereto as bearing Ward No. 5106 and Street No. 434 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North and East by a moiety portion of the said oart belonging to Sulleman bin Shaik Ismail and on or towards the West and South by a Public passage called Wazawallee Road.

LOT II.

To be put up at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Custom Road, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 5105 and Street No. 433 bearing Collector's New Survey No. 18 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Allisha Wagh Maria, on or towards the North by the property assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 5100, Street No. 428 and on or towards the South by the public passage called Wazawallee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalljee Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in 121 Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned. n

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 8th March, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE ON SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Lane Adjacent to Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co., and behind the Allahhabad Bank auction sale of rich highly Polished Household and Office teak and Blackwood strongly made furniture, 1 Humber Motor Car.

On SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at the above place (where the furnitures arranged for sale) teak and blackwood office and household furniture including dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner wagon, rich drawing room suites, of sofas and chairs, marble top centre tables, dressing chest of drawers, single and double door specially made almyrahs, meatsafe, very substantial panel and glass door, cloth and gown presses, glassdoor cupboards, office writing tables, dressing tables, cane arm and armless chairs, dirty cloth baskets, fashionable teapoys, leather lined sofas, bookracks, reclining sofas, carpets, photo frames cashboxes, phonographs, 1 Milner's safe with stand etc., etc.

By order of a gentleman—

1 Humber Motor Car, 11 Horse Power, four seater, four cylenders, Torpedobody, fine condition.

Catalogues will be published and the above is on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1913.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit, Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd*)

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at First Marine Cross Lane, Dhobi Talao.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal, Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 22nd December, 1916, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties:—

LOT NO. 1.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8298, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2585, and Street No. 5, and bounded on or towards the South by the First Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Abdul Latiff Mahomed Sallekhan, and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond that is the house of Husham Ebrahim.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8298, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2594, and Street No. 14, and bounded on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Hormasjee Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, on or towards the North by the house of Bapujee Dorabjee Daruwala, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jehangirjee Rustomjee Dubash, and on or towards the West by Public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane.

LOT NO. 2.

IMMEDIATE AFTER LAST LOT NO. 1 IS SOLD.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration, Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-8298 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2591 and Street No. 11, and bounded on or towards the South by First Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Mahomed Joosab, on or towards the East by a public passage now known as First Marine Cross Lane and beyond by the vacant land belonging to Shaikh Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman, and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the house of Zilekhanbai, widow of Alli Miya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal, Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Thakoredas Hiralal:—

29 packages each about 50 pieces White Shirtings Nos. 2500 to 3500 or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Kanaiyalal Vrijlal.

45 packages each about 50 pieces White Shirtings No. 3750, 3850, 1616, 1717, 1818, or others.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

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LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs	35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„	18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„	9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„	3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly ....Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

LOST.

AN ENVELOPE, containing certificates is LOST, last Saturday, in a Tram Car, finder will be handsomely rewarded. Please send it to the MANAGER, Railway, Hotel. 2944

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale. Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2862

WANTED.—Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For a Mercantile Firm in Ceylon, JUNIOR EUROPEAN, ASSISTANT, State age, experience, etc., to CLARK YOUNG & Co., Colombo. 2888

WANTED—A COMPANION, good knowledge of English correspondence, Gujarati accounts. Sanscrit for Rangoon. Apply to Box No. 919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2960

WANTED—A BILL COLLECTOR, strong in English. Apply personally with testimonials to SINGER SEWING Co., Phydhoni. 2896

WANTED—ENERGETIC TYPIST and CLERK. Apply personally to the LONDON, EASTERN and AMERICAN TRADING Co., Hummum Street, Bombay. 2935.

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For Macalla (Arabia) an L. M. & S., or M. B. B.S., as a MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem to start with. Indian preferred. Apply to Messrs. A. & J. LALLJEE, 9, Green Street, Fort, Bombay. 2939

WANTED—For the Asst. Comdg. Royal Engineer's Office, Bombay a SUB-DIVISIONAL CLERK on Rs. 40 per mensem, good handwriting essential. Previous experience in Military Works Services or Public Works Department preferred, but not essential. Apply in own handwriting to GARRISON ENGINEER, North A.C.R.E.'s Office, Marine Lines, Bombay. 2919

WANTED for The Shire Highlands Railway Co., Ltd., Limbe, British Central Africa. 1 SUPERINTENDING FITTER to take charge of Loco Sheds at outstations. 1 FITTER for a Rubber Factory. 1 BOILER MAKER. Parsees preferred. All must be experienced men. Apply with copies of certificates and stating salary expected to Box. No. 913 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2927

SITUATION WANTED.

A well-known MOTOR MECHANIC having served in Rangoon, Japan, America, with world-wide experience can repair car of any make, possessing first class testimonials, desires a JOB in State. Please address. AMIRUDIN, New Royal Co., Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. 2937

WANTED.

WANTED.—ROOM with board by European Lady in Good locality in Poona or Bombay. Kindly state terms to Box No. 917 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2945

WANTED—A SHOWY thorough-bred STALLION 15 hands, not more than 8 years, either Arab, English, Kathiawar, Hungarian, or a Waler, colour white or grey. Apply Messrs. HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 6, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

A gentleman of good repute and standing desires to hear agency proposals from Manufacturers (mills, factories, etc.), Merchants from abroad and here. Good Banking references given. Apply Box No. 906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2931

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

WANTED—A reliable and well established FIRM or highly respectable GENTLEMAN with sound practical experience of organizing life insurance agencies to take up and push on the Chief Agency for Bombay Presidency of the Indian Equitable Insurance Company, Ld., of Calcutta, on liberal monthly allowance and commissions. Company is one of the very best of its kind in India, has deposited Rs. 2,00,000 with Government of India as security and is highly spoken of by the Actuary and the Press. The selected candidate, if a firm, shall have to furnish bank reference, and if a gentleman, shall have to furnish cash and personal security. Apply with original records of past experience to the SECRETARY, at 1, Lal Bazar Street, on or before the 15th March, 1918. 2753

FOR SALE

ONE LOTENTATION MAGNATO and DRY BATTERY. Apply to Box No. 918 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2954

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

FOR SALE—GABORIAN and Du BOISGOBEY Sensational Novels, 58 voiumes. Price Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2924

FOR SALE—One four-seater, single cylinder, DE DION CAR, fitted with Bosch Magneto, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 800. Apply, N. S. GUNMAKER, Corner Grant Road. 2938

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices today, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Come sharp. 4

TWO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Morocco, Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—"LEAS" at Altamount Road. For further particulars apply on the premises or to Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 2953

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY, the 11th instant, being a Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 2929

NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the public that all BANKING TRANSACTIONS carried on by "Messrs. A. Vilcassim & Bro." up till now will, in future, be carried on in the name of "Messrs. VILCASSIM BROS." Cheques signed in the name of "A. Vilcassim & Bro." are valid up till the end of 31st March, 1918.

Hundies, Documents, etc., signed in the name of "A Vilcassim & Bro." are valid till 31st December, 1918.

Absolutely there are no changes in the partnership of the firm.

2928 VILCASSIM BROS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

AT Matheran, "MINOCHER VILLA" well-built large Bungalow. Government Lease-hold Land about 5 acres. Opp. Scottish Orphanage. Could be seen at any time. Written offers will be received by

Miss SERENEBAI M. BANAJI
"Belmont,"
Altamont Road,
Bombay.

2957

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 18th day of March, 1918, for the supply of Liquid Fuel or Pesterine.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information at may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
STOREKEEPER.
Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli. 2962

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

A COMPLETE up-to-date FACTORY, situated in the best commercial centre in the Punjab, within City Walls, consisting of one 10 Sack Roller Flour Mill Plant, one 10 ton Ether System Ice Machine, 40 Platt's Single Roller Cotton Gins, one Stewart's Cotton Baling Press with Engine, 15 Rice Hullers, 6 ordinary Atta Mills, 2 double cylinder Engines, 2 Lancashire Boilers with Electric Dynamo and freehold land about 18,000 yards. Everything is in thorough good working condition. Property open to inspection; offers may be sent for whole or any part thereof. Buyers shall be responsible for all expenses of Sale. No offers received after 20th March, 1918, will be entertained.

For further particulars, please apply to:—
GIRDHARI LAL,
Chatiwind Gate,
Amritsar.

2913

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1918, at 3-45 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December 1917.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th March to the 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March 1918. 2947

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1918, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December 1917.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th March to the 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1918. 2948

NOTICE OF SALE OF BUILDING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KAVASJI FRAMJI MIRZA of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to me, the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his address given under within 14 days herefrom, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION AND BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPERTY.

All that BUILDING of timber and corrugated iron sheds erected on pacca built foundation and plynth, consisting of 4 compartments and a otla half of which is occupied at present as godown and half as workshop and which is erected on my ground leased to the said Vendor, standing in the books of the Bombay Municipality under G. Ward No. 2055 (1 A C), Street No. 1051 A.C., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, on the name of the Vendor and is now in his possession, and which is about 45ft. East to West and 40ft North to South and is on the South side of Fergusson Road and within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on East West and South by my land or ground and on the North by the said Fergusson Road with all windows, doors, partitions and other fixtures and appurtenances thereto.

Dated this Bombay 7th day of March 1918.

CASSINATH DEWJI DHURU,
Address:—
173, Lower Mahim
Near Bazar, Dadar, Bombay.

2946

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 25th March, at 7 p.m.

B. D. BARNES,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. M. N. GOBHAI & Co., will be REMOVED from 144, Bazargate Street, Fort, to ABDUL REHMAN STREET, ALLAHI BAG ESTATE, above Bank of Bombay, 2nd floor as from the 10th instant. 2968

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Rood, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1918, at 10-45 A.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,

The Century Spinning and Mfg., Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 20th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 28th February, 1918. 2950

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BHIKHABHAI VITHAL MISTRY and RATANJI VANMALI MISTRY, BHIKHABHAI VITHAL MISTRY, KARSONDAS JIVANDAS MISTRY and GOPAL VITHAL MISTRY, the last four being the surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Govind Dullabh Mistry, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, residence, bequest, maintenance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mount Road, passage called Narialwadi, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No.—New No. 16984, Old Survey No.—and New Survey No. 10/3711 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 5012-5006, Street Nos. 21 and 15 and containing by admeasurement 397 square yards or thereabouts together with the right of passage and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nanabhai Naroba, Damodar Naroba, Balkrishna Naroba and Atmaram Naroba and partly by the property of Mathurabai widow and executrix of the Will of Krishnaji Afoon on the South by a passage a portion of which is included in this demise and beyond that partly by the property of Harischandra Luxmon and Balkrishna Luxmon partly by that of Damodar Manekji and partly by that of Chintoba Manekji, on the West by a passage a portion of which is included in this demise and beyond that partly by the property of the said Mathurabai and partly by the property of Madhowrao Bapooji Palekar and on the North by a passage a portion of which is included in this demise and beyond which is the property of Govind Pandoorang and partly by the temple of Shri Shitla Devi which said piece of land is now in the occupation of the said vendors Bhikhabhai Vithal Mistry and the Vendors tenants.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1918.

AMIN & DESAI,
2964 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GUMANSINGH HIRALAL, late of Jaipur, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a minor under the age of 18 years, without occupation, a bachelor Deceased.

MANECKCHAND RAMPRASAD, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a jeweller, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, constituted attorney of Musammat Nojan Bai, widow of Hiralal Ditsukhrai Sorimal, of Jaipur Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jaipur, mother of the said deceased Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 26th day of February, 1918.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
2952 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Messrs. JAMNADAS NAROTAMDAS, KESSOWJI GOVINDJI, KANTHOD HAMIR, and HURJIWANDAS HAMIR, that the silver, gold and jewellery business carried on by our clients in partnership with PARBHUDAS NAROTAMDAS in the name of "SONI NAROTAMDAS BHAU ZAVERI" at Shaikh Memon Street, and "SONI NAROTAMDAS BHAU," at Sutar Chawl, has been DISSOLVED as and from the 1st of Maha Sud S. Y. 1974 (12th February, 1918, and from the said date the said Parbhudas Narotamdas has retired and has ceased to be a partner in the said business and our clients have continued to carry on the said business in the same name and at the same places and the said Parbhudas Narotamdas has no share or interest therein.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
2970 Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of Messrs. MERWANJEE & HORMASJEE CAMA wherein Mr. MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and Mr. HORMASJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA were partners was owing to the death of the said Hormasjee Muncherjee Cama dissolved with the consent of the Executors of the said Hormasjee Muncherjee Cama, on the 31st day of May, 1917, so far as concerned the estate of the said Hormasjee Muncherjee Cama, the said Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama taking over all the debts and liabilities of the said firm.

Notice is further given that the said Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama has admitted Messrs. Jehangir Hormasjee Cama and Kaikhushru Hormasjee Cama as partners in the said firm as and from the 1st day of June 1917.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1918.

SHROFF & DINSHAW.

Attorneys for the said Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and the Executors of the late Mr. Hormasjee Muncherjee Cama.

2949

NOTICE.

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS OF FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

IT has been brought to the notice of our client Mr. J. Benjamin, the sole Proprietor of the Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment, who has been engaged for many years past in designing and making furniture of a very high class, which has acquired a reputation all over India as Benjamin's furniture and as a first class furniture commanding a high price, that certain auctioneers in Bombay have been advertising for sale by public auction furniture, which is described as very valuable teak and blackwood furniture by Benjamin and others, when no single article of the furniture to be offered for sale has in fact been designed or made by Mr. Benjamin or at his establishment. A recent instance is the advertisement in the "Times of India" of the 28th. February last, over the signature of Messrs. Bennett and Co., under the heading "Bona-fide Sale", wherein it is stated that Messrs. Bennett and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on Sunday next, the 10th. instant at Mahim, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Benjamin and others, the property of the Seafort Club. Mr. Benjamin has satisfied himself by a personal inspection that no single article of the furniture to be offered for sale on Sunday the 10th. instant at Mahim has been designed by him or made at his establishment. An enquiry of the President of the Seafort Club elicited the fact that none of the furniture of the Seafort Club was made at Mr. Benjamin's establishment, or to his designs and that no instructions were given by the Club or any of its officers to the Auctioneers to state that the furniture of the Club to be offered for sale by Public Auction was by Benjamin or anybody else. A representation to Messrs. Bennett and Co. on the subject led to the insertion by them in the next advertisement of the sale of a notice that the statement that the furniture was by Benjamin was incorrect, as no article of furniture by Benjamin was included in the Sale

Auctioneers are hereby warned against using in their sale advertisements the name "Benjamin" to describe furniture which has been neither designed nor made by Mr. Benjamin or at his establishment, and intending purchasers of second hand furniture should satisfy themselves before purchase that the articles of furniture which they propose to purchase were in fact made by the party by whom they are stated to have been made

Dated this 7th day of March, 1918.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for Mr. J. Benjamin,
Sole Proprietor of the Bombay
Art Furnishing Establishment.

2958

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JACAB JOONAS HAJI ABDUL REHMAN, late of Allepi Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, ...Deceased.

AHMED JOONAS HAJI ABDUL REHMAN, the duly constituted attorney of Mahomed Jacab Joonas, the only son of the abovenamed deceased of Allepi Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, at present residing at Memon Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 27th day of February, 1918.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2969 2963

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that we are instructed by our client Mr. MUNCHERSHAW KHARSHEDJI KHANSAHEB, who resides opposite Marine Lines Station to state that his wife BANUBAI, the daughter of Mr. FRAMJI JAMSETJEE KATHOK has no authority from our client to enter into any dealings in his name or to pledge his credit in any way and that our client will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred by her.

Dated this 6th. day of March, 1918.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for Munchershaw
Kharshedji Khansaheb

2951

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLI THAVERBHAI, HUSSONALLY ESUFALLY BASTAWALLA, MULLA MAHOMEDALLY SAMSUDIN, HAKIMJI AMIJI SAKERWALLA and EBRAHIM MAHOMEDALLY THAVERBHAI, the Surviving Trustees under an Indenture of Trust, dated the 14th day of April, 1914, and made between MAHOMEDALLY THAVERBHAI and others of the first part, the said Mahomedally Thaverbhai of the 2nd part and the said Mahomedally Thaverbhai, Hussonally Esufally Bastawalla, Sheikh Adam Abdulalli Machiswalla, Mulla Mahomedally Shamsudin, Hakimji Amiji Sakerwalla and Ibrahim Mahomedally Thaverbhai of the 3rd part, have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 384 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2905, New No. 9890, Old Survey No. 2845 and New Survey No. 4149 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 487 to 489, 490, 491, Street Nos. 481 and 485 and 1, 2 to 4, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Upper Dunkan Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by Upper Dunkan Road, on the North by the property of Jaitha Tudha and on the South by the property of Chapsey Lowji and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1918.

VACHHA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2967

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLI THAVERBHAI, HUSSONALLY ESOOFALLY BASTAWALLA, MULLA MAHOMEDALLI SAMSUDIN, HAKIMJI AMIJI SAKERWALLA and EBRAHIM MAHOMEDALLI THAVERBHAI, the Surviving Trustees under an Indenture of Trust, dated the 14th day of April, 1914, and made between Mahomedali Thaverbhai and others of the first part, the said Mahomedali Thaverbhai of the 2nd part and the said Mahomedali Thaverbhai, Hussonally Esoofally Bastawalla, Sheikh Adam Abdulalli Machiswalla, Mulla Mahomedali Shamsudin, Hakimji Amiji Sakerwalla and Ibrahim Mahomedally Thaverbhai of the 3rd part, have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 312 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2918 and 2926, New Nos. 9889 and 17155, Old Survey Nos. 2/2831, 2A/2835 and New Survey Nos. 6415 and 2A/6415 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 571, Street Nos. 608-614, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Upper Dunkan Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the aforesaid Upper Dunkan Road, on the West by public passage, on the North by house of Sunderji Mulji and on the South by 13th Kamathipura Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1918.

VACHHA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2966

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase the undermentioned immovable property, situate at Abdul Rehman Street from Husseinbhai Heptoola. All persons having any interest in or claim into upon or against the said property or any part thereof whether by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease lien, trust, sale, purchase, easement, possession or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay Municipality, and also to the undersigned at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed as having been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground redeemed together the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 604, New No. 2825, Old Survey No. 2914, 3 New Survey No. 1359, but since redeemed from the Assessment payable to the Collector of Bombay in respect thereof and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 96, Street Nos. 506-510 and containing by admeasurement 265 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweener's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and on or towards the South by the property of Jamshedji Nowroji and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1918.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE ON SUNDAY THE 10TH INSTANT AT 2 P.M., (B.T.), AT NO. 7 ADELPHI CHAMBERS CLARE ROAD BYCULLA.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place valuable teak and blackwood furniture such as chairs, easychairs, ladies arm chairs, dining tables, meatsafes, soiled linen basket, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing chest, whatnots, panel and glass door cupboards, single and double wooden and iron cots child's cot, marble tables, square and tile top teapoys, drawing room suites, corner cabinets, palmstands, hat stands, writing tables, marble top washing tables, ladies writing desks, carpets, shaving stands, revolving book-cases, pillars and statues, etc.

The property of Mr. R. W. Linehan and others.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1918.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the various designed highly polished furniture on SUNDAY, 10th March, 1918, at 2-30 (S. T.), p.m. At the ground floor of Bona Mansions, Khetwadi 11th Lane of Limboowalla Mansions.

To be sold by Public Auction by B G. PAREKH & Co., Auctioneers.

Catalogues to be had on the premises or at the Auctioneers' Rooms at Abdul Rehman Street.

The property on view.

B. G. PAREKH & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST MUSIC CONFERENCE OF THE GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

PRESIDENT...Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

PLACE.....Grand Pavilion specially erected in the Shri Ram Chowk of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

THE SITTINGS OF THE CONFERENCE. Saturday, the 9th March, at 6 p.m. (S.T.).
Sunday, the 10th March, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).
Monday, the 11th March, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE MUSICAI INSTRUMENTS.

The Opening Ceremony of the Second Exhibition of Musical Instruments will be performed by Mrs. Kahamabai Rao on Sunday, the 10th March, at 9-30 a. m. (S.T.)

Three Music Concerts will take place in connection with the Music Conference, on the following days in the Grand Pavilion specially erected.

1st—Saturday, the 9th March, at 10 p.m. (S.T.).

2nd—Sunday, the 10th March, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

3rd—Monday, the 11th March, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

In these concerts Badashahi Musicians Rehimatkhan, Prof. Bhaskarbava Bakhle, Prof. Pandit Balkrishnabova Chandavarkar, Ramkrishnabuva Vaze, Prof. Abdul Ajij, Prof. Elayat Husain, Pandit Vishnoo Digambar Paluskar, Prof. Kashalkar of Allahabad, Prof. Vinayakrao Patwardhan of Lahore, Mr. Rangaswami of Madras, Prof. S. D. Pathak, and several other experts in Vocal and Instrumental Music are going to take part.

The admission to the Conference, the Exhibition and Concerts for all the three days is by tickets which can be had in the Office for Rs. 20, 10, 6 and 2. Tickets for one day only Rs. 10, 5, 3 and 1.

The plan and programme of the Conference, the Exhibition and the Concerts can be had in the Office of the Vidyalaya. Please note that Life Members and students of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be admitted on payment of Rs. 5 for the season.

K. B. DATAR,
Joint Secretary
of the First Music Conference, Bombay.

CONSUMPTION.

Cure guaranteed by Serum-injections even in advanced or Third Stage when Drugs or Chemicals fail to cure Tuberculosis or Phthisis.

Send for Literature.

P. S. Ganla, M.D. America.

SERUM-THERAPIST.

Specialist in Consumption and Scrofula.

Address: ABYA PHARMACY, BOMBAY No. 8

AMUSEMENTS:

JUST ONE DAY MORE—TO-DAY.

To see the opening chapters of the wonderful story of a young man, who struggles between the opposite forces of LOVE and VENGEANCE.

"JUDEX"

has earned its well-deserved fame, as anticipated, in the first week, and if you are one of those who have not yet had the good fortune to follow the Serial from the first, you have still this Friday at your disposal.

Don't waste it. Come with your children this evening at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India"

This Week Fifth and Sixth Episodes.

"THE CRISIS" & "ON THE PRECIPICE"

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

To-night.

THE YOUNGEST STAR OF THE WORLD

Baby Marie Osbourne

OR

Little Mary Sunshine

IN "TEARS AND SMILES"

A Pathe Gold Rooster in 5 acts. Nothing better has yet been done by Baby Marie

Do not miss it.

Pathe's Animated History of the Great War.

CHAPTER 1. PART 2.

"HYPNOTIC POWER"

An amusing Comedy by WIFFLES, one of his latest.

PATHE'S GAZETTE—The Finest News—Film of the world.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.

PRICES AS USUAL.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.

To-Night!

Last Night of the Second Instalment of

THE GREAT ADVENTURE SERIAL

THE GREAT SECRET

Chapters 4th, 5th, 6th.

Each chapter is packed full with thrills, mysteries, adventures, and dramatic situations.

DON'T MISS THEM!

TO-MORROW!

Another fine long instalment of this superb serial.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-15.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT POPULAR PICTURES.

"SUSAN'S GENTLEMAN"

A Superb Society Drama.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE REMARRIED"

A highly entertaining comic.

THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans 8 and Ans. 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEW GRAND PROGRAMME FROM SUNDAY NEXT.

AMUSEMENTS,

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p. m

THE

GAIETY REVUE CO.

Presents

TOM MELBOURNE'S LATEST NOVELTY

A PARSEE BURLESQUE OF

EAST LYNNE

IN

2 Acts and 8 Scenes

SEE TOM as A. Pestonjee Carlysle

EILEEN / AUSTIN { The Lady Isabelle as Framjee Levison.

This Popular and Pathetic Story will appeal to all classes.

Principal feature of this Burlesque:

LORD MONTSIX'S MANSION
WEDDING OF CARLYSLE
THE HONEYMOON HOTEL
THE EXECUTION OF VERDI
THE ANVIL CHORUS
THE VOICE OF THE ANGELS, ETC.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents the

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

"THE ROTTERS"

The Great Satire on Provincial Life.

Sunday, March 10th

Half Price Matinee at 5 p. m.

"ROMANCE"

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.

To-night at 6-30 p.m.

The most famous of the Pathe Serial Films

"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

THE

MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

To-night & every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

THIRD INSTALMENT

Episodes 7 & 8

OF

The Great Universal Serial

THE GRAY GHOST

WITH

A two-reel Military L-KO Comedy

AND

Universal Screen Magazine

Rates Rs. 2 to As. 2.

TAILORS

FOR

HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.

Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 4th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
,, ,, sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		1,000
,, ,, Imports		Nil
Mid. Americans. Spot Trading Value		23.88
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot		29.64
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	32.05
	May	31.59
	July	31.10
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	...
	May	30.50
	July	30.04

Liverpool, Mar. 5th

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		...
,, ,, Imports		25,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		24.15
Egyptian F.G.F. spot (Sakellaridis)		29.64
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	March	32.83
	May	32.00
	July	31.63
New Orleans 10 a.m	May	30.95
	July	30.49

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
March	24.55+12
April	
May	24.41+20
June	
July	24.24+24

Months.	Old Contracts. To-day's prices.
Mar.	22.00
March-April	22.91
April-May	22.83 +17
May-June	22.73
June-July	22.67

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar 4th

Months.	New Contracts. To-day's prices.
March	24.43+23
April	24.30+29
May	24.21+35
June	24.10+37
July	24.00+45

Months.	Old Contracts. To-day's price.
March	22.83
April	22.74
April-May	22.66 +17
May-June	22.58
June-July	22.50

Liverpool Mar 5th.

Months.	New Contracts. To-day's price.
March	24.50
April	24.36
May	24.29
June	24.19
July	24.09

Months.	Old Contracts. To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar.	23.00
Mar.-April	22.91
April-May	22.83 *
May-June	22.75
June-July	22.67

(* Subject to correction.)

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 4th.

Months.	New Contracts. To-day's prices
March	29.70+65
May	29.10+15
July	28.70+1.00

Liverpool, Mar. 5th.

Months.	New Contracts. To-day's price
March	29.75
May	29.35
July	28.92

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 4th:

M. G. Bengal Good		17.11
,, ,, Fully Good		17.48
,, ,, Fine		17.85
No. 1 Oomra Good		18.87
,, ,, Fully Good		19.24
,, ,, Fine		19.61
Broach Good		21.65
,, Fully Good		21.93
,, Fine		22.15
Scinde Good		17.11
,, Fully Good		17.48
,, Fine		17.85

Liverpool, Mar. 5th

M. G. Bengal Good	17.26
,, ,, Fully Good	17.63
,, ,, Fine	18.0
No. 1 Oomra Good	19.02
,, ,, Fully Good	19.39
,, ,, Fine	19.76
Broach Good	21.80
,, Fully Good	22.05
,, Fine	22.20
Scinde Good	17.26
,, Fully Good	17.63
,, Fine	18.00

Unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 4th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York May	31.81+81
,, ,, July	31.37+81
Spot Cotton at New York	33.30+80
,, ,, at New Orleans	31.86+12
Futures at New Orleans May	30.80+70
,, ,, July	30.34+64
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	85½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar 4th:

Bar Silver Spot	42 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Rate of England Rate 5 per cent, since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	54½ Ex. Divd
Rupee Paper 3½%	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63½ Ex. Divd
Government Securities 3½%	54½ Ex. Divd
Bx. On London at Paris France	27.19

London, Mar. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	42 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Rate of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	54 1/8 Ex.
Rupee Paper 3½%	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63½ Ex.
Government Securities 3½%	54½ Ex.
Bx. on London at Paris France	27.19

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar 4th

5½% 1925—1928	£68½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
New—5%	£93½

London, Mar. 5th.

5½% 1925—1928	£68½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar 4th.

RAPESEED	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Toria Rapeseed Afloat	600
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl. Extremely Dull	16/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl. Extremely Dull	19
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Value	2/8
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Paid	2/8½

London Mar. 5th.

RAPESEED	
Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Toria Rapeseed Afloat	600
LINSEED.	
Linseed Calcutta Value	595
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April, Extremely Dull	16/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April. Extremely Dull	19
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Sellers	2/8
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar Sellers	2/5

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

March 7.

This morning the market was steadier. Good Broach, April was quoted at Rs. 692 Association and Rs. 690, Exchange. The Marwardi Bazaar opened at the former rate, declined to Rs. 689, later on eased down further to Rs. 687.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 685 and closed at Rs. 686.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	April	686
Fine ,, Akola	March	662
F. G. Bengal	,,	590

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

Broach	687/4
Bengal	561
Akola	682

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 7TH MARCH 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	637	627	565	535	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	637	627	565		,,
M.G. Wardha		695	675		,,
M. G. Nagpore		695	675		,,
M.G. Yeotmal		685			,,
M.G. Dhamangaon					
Pulgaon		679			,,
M.G. Amraoti		672			,,
M.G. Khamgaon					
Akola Fair staple		668	645		,,
M.G. Khandesh		647	620		,,
M.G. Muthia		637	607		,,
M.G. Broach		702	696	686	1-25 April.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th March 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	637	627	565	535	Ready
Sonide-Punjab (M.G.)	637	627	565	—	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	—	685	645	—	Ready
Gomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	—	672	652	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	—	679	659	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	695	665	—	Ready
Nagpore	—	695	675	—	Ready
Kampti (M. G.)	—	695	675	—	Ready
Wardha Ghat (M.G.)	—	695	675	—	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	—	698	692	686	1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	—	637	605	—	Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 5th March:—

Cotton	6,681 bales.
Wheat	17,236 qrs.
Linseed	876 ,,
Gingelly seed	26 ,,
Groundnuts	312 ,,
Cottonseed	10,245 ,,
Rice	11,617 ,,
Myrabolams	120 ,,
Cottonseed	917 ,,
Gram	33 ,,
Jowar	206 ,,
Barley	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 26-7.
Sovereign, Rs. 16-5.
Silver Ready Ex-duty, Rs. 102-5.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty, Rs. 102-9.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand France, Fr. 192.
3 Months' sight Credits, Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 210½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 300½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 149½.
60 days' sight Japan, Rs. 144½.
Bank demand on New York, Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant, Rs. 93-12.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920-1922, Rs. 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 93.
3½ per cent, Paper, Rs. 67-12.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1936 Rs. 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated, Rs. 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated, Rs. 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated Rs. 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated Rs. 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, Rs. 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, Rs. 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm but eased off during the course of the day owing to speculative sales and profit taking. The Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards Rs. 2,130, Swadeshs Rs. 2,125, Simplex Rs. 880, Exdividend Pearls Rs. 662-8, Madhavjees Rs. 2,525, Kohinoors Rs. 1,140, Exdividend, Indian Bleechings Rs. 267-8, Finlays Rs. 457-8, Fazulbhoys Rs. 932-8, Currimbhoys Rs. 432-8, Crescents Rs. 282-8, Centurys Rs. 470, Nagpurs Rs. 2,665, Bombay Uniteds Rs 1,112-8, Indian Cements Rs. 342-8, Katni Ordinary Rs. 286-4, Defereeds Rs. 1,560, Tata Ordinary Rs. 250, Deferreds Rs. 1,100, Alcocks Rs. 1,000, Bombay Burma Rs. 1,130, Bombay Tramways Rs. 383-12, Bombay Steams Rs. 312-8, and Tata Hydros Rs. 1,220.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards Rs. 2,127-8, Swadeshis Rs. 2,117-8, Simplexs Rs. 885, Pearls Rs. 665, Madhavjees Rs. 2,525, Finlays Rs. 455, Fazulbhoys Rs. 937-8, Currimbhoys Rs. 435, Crescent Rs. 285, Century Rs. 472-8, Nagpur Rs. 2,662-8, Bombay Uniteds Rs. 1,120, Katni ordinary Rs. 287-8, Tata ordinary Rs. 251-4, Bombay-Burmas Rs. 1,132-8, Bombay Tramways Rs. 387-8, Bombay Steams Rs. 315, and Tata Hydros Rs. 1,225.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops were in good condition in the Presidency during the week ending 5th instant except for slight damage by frost in parts of Larkana and Hyderabad, and by rats in parts of Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Dharwar, Kolhapur, Rewa Kantha, Kathiawar and Cutch. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Thar Parkar where water for irrigation is deficient. The prices of food-grains are generally steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Principal Percy Anstey's address to Students on "What should be the true nature and ideals of student-life," Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March, 9.

Discussion on The Year's Financial Statement at the Servants of India Society's Home, at 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Races: Twelfth Extra Meeting.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Entries close.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 10.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Linga, Henjam, Bunder Abas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni and Koweit will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O., at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m., on the Saturday previous.
Willingdon Sports Club: Horse Show: Second and final entries close, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, March 11.

Maha Shivratri (Hindu holiday); Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Thirteenth Extra Meeting.
Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to serve on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 12.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Drawing. Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
At Colaba War Hospital: The Colaba Nibs in a new and original Revue "Who's Who," commence at 8-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the City Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

HARDY—March 7th, at Sunny House, Apollo Bunder, to Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hardy, a son.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly. Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The booking of week-end telegrams to Egypt, United Kingdom and beyond has now been resumed.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,313. Among them the number of new admissions was 278.

MISSING JEWELLERY.

Mrs. A. Cooincy, Fern House, Ormiston Road, has reported to the police of the loss of jewellery valued at Rs. 587 from her dressing table between 12-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

A WAR FUND PERFORMANCE.

The Aryawarta Natak Mandali (a Marathi dramatic Company) gave a benefit performance of Chandragrahan, one of their popular plays, in aid of the War Fund on Wednesday night the 6th instant, at the Bombay Theatre.

A CHARITY SERMON.

On Sunday, the 10th instant, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the Church of St. Peter, Bandra, Revd. Fr. A. Goodier, S.J., will preach a Charity Sermon in aid of the St. Peter's Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Bandra. Collections at the Masses 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 8-30.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society a formal discussion will be held on "The Indian Financial Statement for 1918-19," on Saturday, the 9th of March, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. It will be initiated by Prof. V. G. Kale. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

DISABLE SOLDIER ROBBED.

Gulam Mahomed Fateh Mahomed, a disabled soldier, from Queen Mary's Technical School, has complained to the police that while going along De Lisle Road about 9 p.m. on the 5th instant, he was assaulted and robbed of Rs. 100 in ten currency notes. The police enquiries showed that the complainant, who was in his uniform, went to a liquor shop and asked for a drink, but this was refused, and he then went into the street and created a row.

DAILY MORTALITY.

Twelve attacks and 11 deaths from plague occurred in the city on Wednesday, the cases being reported as follows:—Worli 5 attacks and 4 deaths; Maratha Hospital 3 deaths; Fort (North) 2 attacks and 1 death; Mahalaxmi and Byculla each 1 attack and 1 death; Parel, Tardeo and Fanaswadi, each 1 attack; Bhuleshwar 1 death. There were 25 attacks and 13 deaths from small-pox. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 104, as compared with 112 of the corresponding day of 1917 and 143 of 1916.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"WAKING HALLUCINATION."

A CASE OF FRATRICIDE.

Mahadeo Balu v. The King-Emperor.
(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Acting Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, who found the accused guilty of murder under section 302, I. P. C. and sentenced him to death.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused and the deceased Laxman were brothers and were staying at Ringne in the Ratnagiri District. Laxman died during the night of the 15th December, 1917. Laxman and the accused were sleeping in the front verandah, while their parents and wives and sister Godi slept inside the house. The front door was chained from the inside. In the middle of the night Godi's child woke her up, as she heard a noise outside. She called out to Laxman, but got no reply. Thereupon, she lit a lamp and went out. The other inmates of the house followed her. They found Laxman lying dead on his bed and the accused running away a few paces off. They found a scythe, which was always on the wall missing. Laxman's head was broken and he was bleeding profusely. The Police Patil went to the scene of offence and was informed by the relations of the deceased that the accused had murdered Laxman. The accused was arrested and put to trial.

AN EXCITING DREAM.

The accused in his confession before the Magistrate stated that his brother Laxman and himself had slept near each other. In a dream he saw his brother Laxman broke his chest into two and that it was bleeding. In the excitement he got up, took the scythe and gave a stroke with it to Laxman. Immediately after he left the house and went away.

The Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused, observed:—The only thing the accused has to say, is that he acted under a delusion. I do not consider this possible. His conduct immediately after the murder was not that of a man who had made a mistake. I have no doubt that the story of the dream and delusion is nothing, but a clever invention of the accused himself, in order to minimise the gravity of his offence. There is nothing to show that the accused was subject to dreams and delusions or was a sleep-walker. The only motive that can be discovered, is that the accused bore Laxman a grudge for making him work. The act of the accused was a deliberate one; and the murder was a brutal and unnatural one.

Justice Beaman in delivering the judgment, observed:—

"This is a very curious case. The accused-appellant is the younger brother of the murdered man. They were sleeping side by side on the night of the murder. The theory of the prosecution is that the elder brother had frequently reproved the appellant and given him work to do, which he considered beyond his powers. It is also said that the murdered man on several occasions struck the appellant. As a result of this, it is contended, that the appellant brooded over his injuries and plotted deliberately and eventually carried out the murder of his brother while asleep in cold blood. This is the view taken by the learned Sessions Judge, who believes that the murder was deliberate and premeditated.

WAS IT A DREAM?

The accused has a very different story to tell. He says that he had an extraordinary vivid dream in which his elder brother attacked him, split his chest open, and in the result a fury and excitement, although awake, as he sprang up, he seized the scythe which lay ready to his hand and killed his brother with it. This is the story which he has told from the beginning. My difficulty is that if the story is true, I should be in some doubt whether the accused was guilty of murder at all. For, although he had no real provocation, if the hallucination had dulled his reason, he might very well have believed that he had, and was acting on that belief. Assuming it had been true, there can be no doubt but that he would have been guilty of no more serious offence than culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It might also be doubted whether accepting the truth of his story this was not in effect a waking hallucination which would bring him within the protection of the general section dealing with unsoundness of mind. That point has been considered in the trial court, but the evidence does not reveal any traces or indications of insanity on the part of the accused before the night of the murder. I think it is quite possible that the story told by the accused is substantially true and that although on awaking he might have controlled himself and taken time to realize that what he had just imagined himself to have been and suffered was no more than a dream, he in fact was in a state of violent terror and perhaps anger, and while so disturbed murdered his brother. I am therefore prepared while confirming the conviction to reduce the sentence to transportation for life. And I might add that the case is one to which the attention of Government might be drawn, should it be thought proper to adopt the still more lenient view, to exercise the prerogative of mercy."

PREMEDITATION NOT PROVED.

Justice Heaton added that there are two possible views of this case which arise on the record. The first is that taken by the trying Judge that the murder was deliberate and premeditated, the second is that the accused acted in a state of great mental excitement without any premeditation whatever. The second is the case which the accused himself puts forth and he attributes the unfortunate occurrence to excitement caused in his mind by a dream. It may be that he has exaggerated the nature of this dream; but I think it very doubtful whether he invented the story. That being so, I think that it is right in this case to take the more merciful view and to hold that it is not proved that the murder was premeditated and deliberate. That being so, I think that the proper sentence to impose is one of transportation for life.

Mr. B. V. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

INHUMAN MURDER.

RESULT OP CRIMINAL INTIMACY.

Mallapa Abcurappa v. The King-Emperor.
(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the assessors found the accused guilty of murdering one Gaurawa, aged 9 and sentenced him to death under section 302 I. P. Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The case for the prosecution was that the accused took the girl Gaurawa into a field and cut her throat. The death was due to haemorrhage, there being several deep cuts on the neck and throat. The accused had a motive for the crime. He was on terms of intimacy with the girl's mother and owing to the settlement of marriage between the deceased and one Irapa, the girl's parents were about to leave the village and take up their residence in a half of Irapa's house. The accused foresaw that this would lead to a complete severance of his relations with Nagowa, because it was not likely that Irapa, the husband elect, would allow these relations to continue.

PLEA OF INTOXICATION.

The accused admitted that he had killed Gaurawa. He had criminal intimacy with the complainant's wife and as they were thinking of going away he thought that if the girl was killed there would be no necessity of their going away. He was not conscious of what he did; he was instigated by Nagowa, who gave him intoxicating drink.

The Sessions Judge observed that the evidence clearly proved that the accused was guilty of deliberate murder. The crime was inhuman. The plea of intoxication was evidently an after-thought and was not substantiated in any way.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

Justice Beaman in delivering the judgment observed:—

The statements of the accused appear to me to give a substantially true version of what occurred although at last he tries to exculpate himself by saying that Nagowa gave him some mysterious white substance which deprived him of the power of reason and then made him strike the child. That is what is to be expected when at last the accused finds that he is on the very brink of being sentenced. Such a story is on the face of it incredible, and I accept as substantially true the rest of the prisoner's account, which is that because the family to which the child belonged was about to remove to some other village on her marriage, he and his paramour Nagowa thought it would be best to murder the child so as to avoid the need of Nagowa leaving the accused's village. The only evidence in support of the confessional statements would in itself doubtless be insufficient to bring home the guilt of the crime to the accused, but taken along with those statements which were made twice before the Committing Magistrate and adhered to in the Sessions Court leaves no doubt of the accused's guilt. That being so, there are obviously no reasons why the capital sentence should not be passed. I would confirm the conviction and sentence and dismiss the appeal."

JUSTICE HEATON CONCURS.

Justice Heaton further observed:—

"I concur. I cannot conceive that if the accused were innocent he would before the Committing Magistrate have plainly admitted that he killed the girl; he admited it twice over on two different dates eleven days apart. Before the Session Judge also he admitted that he struck the girl. It is a very cruel murder, and, therefore, I think that both the conviction and sentence should be confirmed."

Mr. Jagirdar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 8TH OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

9-17-813-14—Payne and Co., Umabai widow and ors v. Anandibai widow, Rhaghavaya N & Co., Part Heard.

S C 48-17-978-17—Purnanand & Co., Ambbalal Sankalchand v. B K Vora and Sons a firm, Shroff & D.

46-17—T I J Re Petition for L/a of the estate of Lakhmidas Haridas Decd.— Purnanand & Co., Manibai widow v. Bachubai, Payne and Co.

O S 44-17-997-17—Wadia G and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Bai Dinbai widow and ors, Jehangir G & B, Wadia G & Co.

13-17-1450-15—Ardeshir H D & Co., R D Sethna v. Birdichand Jivraj, Matubhai J & M.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

312-18—Bhimji & Co., Messrs. Khimchand Issardas a firm v. Premji Mulji & Co., a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case, 1213-17—Crawford B & Co., Peter William Muni. Comnr. v. The Revd. Robert Scott, Mirza M and M, Part heard.

473-15—Dubash & Co., Premji Kheraj a firm v. Nanchand Valji.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

1334-17—Madhowji K & Ch, Meghji Ladha a firm v. Diwanchand Rustomji & Co. a firm, Not to be called on till 12-3-18.

LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jasoodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsefji R & D.

754-17 Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1219-16—Amin & Desai, Sabrabibi v. Abdulkarim Abdul Rahim Hafiz & ors, Mulla & M, Amin & D.

609-17—Mulla & Mulla, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledina, Captain & V.

876-16—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

816-05—Bhat K & Gir, Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matu J & M.

641-23825-16—Motichand & D, Nemchand Fakerchand Desai v. Raghunathji Khandoobhai, Manecklal & Co.

THEFT OF BAR SOAP.

MUCADUM CONVICTED.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Sunder charged Punna Vishram, a mucadum, with theft of sixteen cases bar soap belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

The prosecution case was that the accused had received a delivery order for 200 cases of soap ex. Circassia from No. 11 shed of the Alexandra Dock. The accused took delivery of the cases, and when the goods were checked at the gates by the gatekeeper there, it was found that one cart containing 16 cases of soap had been taken in excess.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that the excess number of cases had been removed through mistake.

The accused was defended by Mr. B. J. Dhondy.

The accused who had one previous conviction only a fortnight ago, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, March 7th

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,805-12
Total up-to-date	26,39,810-4

BOMBAY RACES.

12TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First race starts at 3 p.m.)

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Forward III 9-5, Radiant 9-3, Francis Armand 8-11, Bandit 8-6, Pantomime II 8-5, Mazboot 8-5, Loxwood 8-5, Red Spear 8-3, Fire Finch 7-7 and Tollendal 6-8.

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

St. Andrews 9-4, Spenser 8-13, Footman 8-13, Athlete 8-7, Dunekey 8-7, All Silk 8-6, Gladiator 8-3, Red Quill 8-2, Bed-Time 8-0 and Our Day 7-7.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Forfeit Lass 9-10, Foolish Fancy 9-10, Louviers d'Or 9-8, County Cricket 9-5, Waynflete 9-3, Caryanda 8-11, Kenilworth 8-1, Merry Mabel 8-1, Glass Rock 7-12, Dolphinton 7-6, Dollet 7-1, Sospello 7-0 and Dorian 6-12.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Spearwood 9-4, Memento 9-3, Birthday Clothes 9-3, Claim A 9-2, Vital 9-0, Eagle's Nest 9-0, Sungrebe 8-13, Penny Pie 8-11, King's Head 8-9, Nice Gun 8-9, Andoversford 7-13, Madrina 7-12, Lupinus 7-6, Przemesyl 7-5, Balira 7-5, Duet 6-12 and Adelaide II 6-10.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Beyrut 9-12, Nassau 9-0, Ace of Royals 8-13, Money Gold 8-12, Dartmoor 8-4, Zuheir 8-0, Tajilmulook 8-0, Black Ivory 7-12, Royal Court 7-12, Ajmer 7-9, Morning Light 7-6, Longboat 7-2, Fury 7-0, Raven 6-7, Vanguard 6-7 and Hurman (late Barjora) 6-7.

THE BACK BAY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Najdi 9-7, Lord Roseberry 9-5, Osprey 9-2, Balloon 8-13, Collector 8-6, Oxford 8-3, Dandelion 8-2, Investment 8-2, Bhookhri 8-2, Bayonet 8-0, Compradore 8-0, Natal 8-0, Ata Allah 8-0, Amir Aswad 7-12 and Kaiumers 7-11.

THE BACK BAY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Charing Cross 9-4, Mandil 9-2, Creme de Menthe 9-1, Acetine 8-13, Shailan 8-13, Garland 8-13, The Knut 8-12, Argonaut 8-10, Good Morning 8-9, Aladdin 8-8, Full Moon 8-7, Victor 8-5, Devildom 8-3, Sunflower 8-2, Shimran 8-1, Gold Mine (late Outfit) 8-0, Dolphin 8-0, Paradise 7-13, Hamid Pasha 7-13, Ikbal 7-12, Gold Metal 7-12, Hudban 7-12, Warminster 7-12, Shatra 7-10, Tit-Bits 7-10, Port Arthur 7-10, Chester 7-9, Harrington 7-8, Britannia 7-4, Royalist 7-2, Competition 6-10, Investor 6-10, Shabash 6-7, Salamat 6-7 and Canada 6-7.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Fox Trout 6-2, Dowlat 8-8, Confidence 8-12, Marconigram 8-12, Soocab 8-8, Sufwat 8-12, Beadmaker 8-8, Black Beauty 7-5, Firelock 7-5, Hadoor 8-12, Cessation 7-9, Dictate 7-12, National 6-2, Conscription 8-12, Earl 7-9, All Joy 7-5, Red Prince 8-8, Look Out 6-2, Quick March 8-8, Anaiza 8-8 and Diamond King 8-8.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Mar. 7.)

Mr. S. M. Bharucha, on return to duty, to be Political Agent, Janjira, vice Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Vice Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan proceeding on leave:—

Mr. A. S. Holland to act as District Superintendent of Police, Broach.

Mr. H. G. Lang to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. G. V. Patvardhan, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, is granted privilege leave on full pay from the 3rd April to the 3rd May 1918, both days inclusive, with permission to affix it to the Shimga and Easter holidays.

Mr. Narayan Narhar Kulkarni, Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmednagar, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Govind Gopal Brahma, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 13th December 1917.

The temporary appointment of Mr. J. A. Saldanha as Assistant Judge of Thana is extended for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. Sorabji Framji Kalyanvala to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of Dastur Darashah Rustomji Sanjana, resigned.

Mr. Ratilal Madhavram acted as Huzur Account Officer, Surat, from 3rd December 1917 to 18th January 1918, both days inclusive, vice Mr. A. T. Patel retired.

Mr. H. L. Newman, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Karachi, was appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle, in addition to his own, from 21st December 1917 to 22nd January 1918, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Nawabshah, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 1st May 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Pottinger, in addition to his own duties, to be Superintendent of Mahableshwar so far as the civil administrative duties of the office are concerned vice Mr. G. Davies, I.C.S., transferred.

Bombay University Company.—Gopuldas Tharumal Thadani, Morarji Ranchodji Desai and Shridhar Bhikaji Bondale to be Jemadars, with effect from the 29th October 1917; to complete the establishment.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Chief Inspector of Factories, to hold the specialy temporary appointment of Assistant Controller of Prices with effect from the 15th February 1918 to 14th April 1918 and to continue to do the duties of Assistant Controller from the latter date in addition to his duties as Chief Inspector of Factories, pending further orders.

The Reverend R. L. Wormald is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England, with effect from the 30th October 1917.

Mr. Chandravidyanand Shrikrishnanand Pandia, B.A., Senior Superintendent, to be Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railway Branches), with effect from the 20th March 1918, vice Khan Bahadur G. D. Kapadia, J.P., retiring.

Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrao, B.Sc., L.C.E., Superintending Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for four months and thirteen days with effect from the 14th December 1917, with permission to retire from the service at the end of the combined leave, viz., from the 27th July 1918.

Khan Bahadur Gustadji Dhanjishah Kapadia, J.P., Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railway Branches), is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 20th March 1918.

The period of the loan of the services of Mr. W. E. A. James, Executive Engineer, to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is further extended up to the 31st March 1920.

The services of Colonel W. V. Scudamore, R.E., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 21st January 1918.

The undermentioned officer is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank specified and while holding the appointments noted:—*Special Appointments (graded as Staff Captains).* Lieutenant W. Kirkpatrick, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated the 15th October 1917.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create an appointment of Assistant Controller of Food Stuffs and Articles of Household Necessaries under the Controller of Prices and to appoint Mr. B. C. Batliwala of Messrs. Ralli Brothers to hold it till further orders.

TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

NEED OF WORKERS.

The ninetieth annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held yesterday evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, with Mr. Farnk J. Clarke, president of the Society, in the Chair. The report for the year 1917 was adopted by the meeting. In the course of the report it was stated:—

It is a regrettable fact that there are large numbers of Missionaries at work in important districts with scores of teachers and preachers who do nothing in the way of distributing Evangelistic literature. During the year the Secetary submitted to all missions in the marathi speaking area a scheme of distribution most successfully introduced some years ago by the American Presbyterian Mission, Lahore, and it is hoped that the adoption of this or some other organisation for the more effective distribution of literature will secure greater co-operation on the part of Missionaries generally. The National Missionary Counsel have drawn attention to the facts that thousands of school children lapse into the ranks of the illiterate after leaving school simply because no organisation exists for providing a supply of reading matter after they leave school.

The following office-bearers for the current year were elected:—President: Mr. Frank J. Clark; Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. J. Smith; Members of Committee:—Revds. W. E. Bancroft, R. B. Douglas, J. D. Gordon, A. Garland, C. W. Thorne, J. McKenzie, M. B. Nikambe, A. A. Parker, S. Rahator, Blackaby, J. Smith, D. A. Yadri, Messrs. A. H. S. Aston, B. N. Athavle, F. J. Clark, A. E. Claridge, F. E. Francis, C. A. Harvey, B. Y. Khisty, J. A. D. McBain, W. Battersby Parks, E. J. Sawyer, T. T. Wright, and Prof. H. R. Hamley.

DEPRESSED CLASSES IN BARODA.

A correspondent from Surat writes:—

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has done a lot for educating the poor and the backward and depressed classes. So far as his Highness's territories on the Surat side are concerned, at present there are only two boarding schools, one located at Mahuva and the other at Vyara. The Bombay public are not strangers to these two places, where the advance of education here has brought about a healthy change among the residents and they seem to take interest in life and show signs of progress. Much of this is due to the benefits of education imparted to them by the Baroda Ruler, who truly appreciates the benefits of education. But it is now reported that the "Dhankavasati Griha", the boarding school for the depressed classes at Mahuva, which has been there for the last 20 years is shortly to be closed.

This will be an extremely backward step and the people of the district, and especially the poorer classes, will suffer from such a procedure. Perhaps the apprehensions of the Mahuva people are baseless, as those who have faith in his Highness's magnanimity of mind cannot believe that his Highness will grudge this little expense for education of the poor, which always pays in the end.

POLO IN RANGOON.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Mar. 7.

The final of the Rangoon Golf Club Polo Tournament was played last evening before a large crowd including the Lieut-Governor, and Lady and Miss Craddock.

For the Chen Tsong Cup the Nomads (+ 5) easily beat the Rangoon Rifles Mounted Co., (+5) by 10 to 6. The match between the Pyawbwe Battalion (scratch) and the Mandalay Battalion (+2) resulted in surprise, Mandalay winning the competition and the cup by nine goals to two.

His Honour presented the cup and also the Oppenheimer Shield prize for the best Military Police Battalion at Mounted Sports, Mandalay.

TENNIS HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the matches played yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground:—

Mr. and Mrs. Jones beat Mr. Brough and Mrs. Buney, 6-1, 6-4.

Mr. and Mrs. Gwyther beat Mr. and Mrs. Coche, 6-1, 6-4.

Capt Tofts and Mrs. Bonner beat Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. John Reynolds, 4-6, 6-4, 8-6.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 23rd February, occurred as follows:—

Bombay City, 30; Ahmedabad City, 9; Gogo, 2; other places in Ahmedabad City, 1,070; Kaira District, 782; Panch Mahals District, 154; Broach City, 29; other places in Broach District, 67; Surat City, 19; other places in Surat District, 51; West Khandesh District, 123; East Khandesh District, 180; Kalyan, 4; other places in Thana District, 25; Satara District, 177; Nasik District, 122; Ahmednagar District, 51; Poona City, 50; other places in Poona District, 81; Sholapur City, 48; other places in Sholapur District, 100; Kolaba District, 20; Ratnagiri, 9; Belgaum District, 118; Bijapur District, 148; Kanara District, 8; Karachi City, 5; Shikarpur City, 16; other places in Sukkur District, 22; Larkana District, 31; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 254; Bhor State, 4; Akalkote State, 7; Shrivardhan, 16; other places in Janjira State, 17; Mandvi, 2; other places in Cutch State, 33; Cambay State, 44; Bhavnagar City, 4; Mangrol, 4; Porbunder, 1; other places in Kathiawar Agency, 591; Surat Agency, 15; Satara Agency, 14; Bijapur Agency, 10; Mahi Kantha Agency, 70; Palanpur Agency, 159 and Rewa Kantha Agency, 66. Total 4,895.

NATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BRANCH FORMED IN SIND.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Mar. 7.

The citizens of Hyderabad (Sind) held a public meeting in the "Sind National College" premises. In spite of the plague a large number of people collected, including a dozen ladies. A branch of the Society for "promoting National Education" was formed. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri was chairman and great enthusiasm prevailed. A strong and representative committee was appointed the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri being unanimously elected president.

RECONSTITUTION OF BROACH LOCAL BOARDS.

Orders have been passed by the Bombay Government reconstituting the Local Boards in Broach District. With effect from 1st April 1918 each of the taluka local boards of Broach, Jambusar and Ankleshvar will consist of eight elective and four nominated members while the Vagra taluka Local Board will consist of seven elective and three nominated members and the Amod taluka Local Board, of six elective and three nominated members.

The constitution of the District Local Board of Broach will with effect from 1st May, 1918, be as follows:—

Ten Elective members—8, i.e., two to be elected by each of the Taluka Local Boards of Broach, Ankleshvar (including Hansot Mahal) and Jambusar, and one by each of the Taluka Local Boards of Amod and Vagra. One to be elected by the Municipality of Broach. One to be elected by the holders of entire alienated villages within the district.

Five Nominated Members—to be appointed by Government. In all 15 members.

MR. TILAK'S VISIT TO THANA.

Mr. Tilak will arrive at the Kalyan station on Sunday morning. At Kalyan he will deliver a lecture on Home Rule at 8 a.m., on the open Ground opposite Mr. Bapu Saheb Phadke's new chawl. He will proceed to Bhiwandi in the afternoon and after addressing a meeting there, he will motor to Thana and will deliver a lecture there at 9 p.m. on the open ground opposite Shenvi's chawl. Thence he will proceed to Bombay.

Hope for the Hopeless!

It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured. Correspondence strictly confidential. Particulars Free.
THE HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us.

FOR SLUGGISH, CONGESTED LIVER AND BILIOUSNESS.

TRAINED NURSE ADVISES USE OF ALKALINE SALTRATES AND TELLS WHY ORDINARY SALINES FAIL.

By Alice Landles, Certified Nurse.

Contrary to common belief such drastic urgatives as Epsom, Rochelle, or other 'morning salts" and powders as generally sed have practically no effect upon the liver. They produce a strong aperient action by passing straight through to the lower bowel almost immediately, and flushing out the important intestinal juices, thus storing up future trouble, as anyone knows who has tried them. When the saline water is not absorbed or assimilated by the stomach or intestines at all, it of course cannot reach the liver, and this accounts for so many of my patients saying ordinary salts proved worthless for their liver disorders. I do not advise the "pill habit" as a last resort, for, if a few small pills are powerful enough to affect the entire contents of the intestines, they must be strong enough to produce an exceedingly harmful reaction.

My invariable advice to chronic constipation sufferers is to drink two or three times during the day (not before breakfast) a tumbler of water in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of Alkia Saltrates. Any chemist can supply a few ounces of this at small cost, or easily get it for you, and it will clear out a clogged liver or regulate the bile flow more quickly than anything I know of, this being on account of the extreme rapidity with which it is absorbed. This ater is pleasant to drink, has no salty taste, and you cannot drink too much of it. I have never noticed any but excellent aftereffects, and results have always proved permanent.

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NEW ALEXANDRA.

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

MATERNITY HOMES IN THE CITY.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

HIGH PRICES IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding, when consideration was given to a proposal from Lady Willingdon for the Corporation to take over the Maternity Home established by the Lady Willingdon Scheme at Parel. The question was referred to the Medical Relief Committee. The report of the Committee on high prices was before the Corporation, but discussion was adjourned.

The first item on the March agenda was the election of four members of the Standing Committee. Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy and Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar will, under section 45 (2) of the Municipal Act, retire from office on the 1st April, 1918. There were eight candidates for the places. The Corporation proceeded with the election, the result being:—

	Votes.
Mr. H. D. Nanavati	19
Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee	26
Mr. H. P. Mody	33
Mr. M. H. A. Havelivala	33
Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia	25
Mr. R. B. Mantri	35
Mr. R. S. Navalkar	9
Mr. V. A. Dabholkar	41

Mr. Dabholkar, Mr. R. B. Mantri, Mr. Mody and Mr. Haveliwala were declared elected members of the Standing Committee.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL AUDITOR.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Bhukandas B. Desai was appointed an auditor of Municipal Accounts for the official year 1918-19, and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 5,000.

The Corporation recorded the following letter from Sir Currimbhoy:—"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7524, dated the 18th February, 1918, conveying the resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation with reference to the lamented death of my son, the late Mr. Gulam Husen Currimbhoy and to request that our sincere thanks may be conveyed to the Corporation for their appreciative resolution recording the services of the deceased as a member of the Corporation and for their sympathy which is a source of consolation to us."

PAREL MATERNITY HOME.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Hon. Secretary, Lady Willingdon Scheme, and a letter from the Municipal Commissioner. The Commissioner forwarded a letter from Lady Willingdon asking the Corporation to take over the Maternity Home at Parel, the present cost of which was Rs. 12,000 per year, but which was likely to cost an additional sum of Rs 1,416 in the near future.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:—

"That the letter of 4th February, 1918 from the Honorary Secretary, Lady Willingdon Scheme, be *recorded* and the President of the Scheme shall be informed that the Corporation view with pleasure the working of the Scheme and have perused with interest a brief note on its working and its Annual Report, etc., for 1917, forwarded to the Corporation with the said letter of the Honorary Secretary."

"That with reference to the Commissioner's letter dated the 15th February, 1918, enclosing a letter, dated the 5th ident from her Excellency Lady Willingdon, C.I., D.B.E., President, Lady Willingdon Scheme, he be informed that the Corporation approve of his proposal to take over and manage the Maternity Home established by the Lady Willingdon Scheme at Parel and will be glad to sanction the necessary expenditure for the due maintenance of the Home on the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

"That a Hospital Committee consisting of medical and other members (to be named at the meeting) is appointed, under Section 41 of the Bombay Municipal Act, with powers to control and supervise the Maternity Homes and Hospitals and Institutions for medical relief vested in and supported out of the funds of the Corporation."

Dr. Sukhia said these homes had been doing great service to the city, but it was essential the question should be gone into more fully by a Hospital Committee.

Dr. Nakhoda seconded the proposition.

Mr. R. S. Navalker moved an amendment that the whole question should be referred to the Medical Relief Committee. He said the proposition as moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was not the proper one.

Mr. Dabholker seconded.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, who gave a long history of the subject, said it was only proper that a Committee should thresh out the question fully.

MR. WADIA'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. J. A. Wadia moved another amendment that the first portion of the resolution be accepted and that the question of a Committee might be left out for future consideration.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Petit said if they accepted Mr. Wadia's amendment the Corporation would be shouldering duties and liabilities without providing the necessary means for same. He thought it was better to adopt Mr. Navalker's amendment.

Dr. Cursetji also spoke.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said Mr. Wadia's amendment was no amendment at all. The crux of the whole question lay in the last part of the amendment, and as the Corporation was anxious to go into the whole question he would support Mr. Navalker's amendment.

Mr. Navalker's amendment was then carried by a majority.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

The Honorary Secretary, Municipal Reform Association with a letter forwarded copy of a petition addressed by the Association to Government on the question of wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter of milch cattle in the Bombay Presidency, especially in Bombay and the Thana District, in which they state that such slaughter has to a certain extent caused a raise in the price of milk without any change in its quality: that the present milk supply is not adequate on account of an insufficient number of milch cattle; that when milch cattle enter the City from the mofussil they are slaughtered within a short period of their arrival or as soon as they get dry; that according to the report of the Chief Veterinary Inspector, Bombay, 75 per cent. of dry milch cattle go under the butcher's knife and only 25 per cent. go back into the country; that during the year 1914-15, 44,177 cows and 8,574 buffaloes were slaughtered at the Bandra Slaughter House; that out of this number about 3,000 cows and all the buffaloes were from the Bombay milch cattle stables and that during the same period about 5,000 buffaloes were slaughtered at Kurla, making a total of about 13,000, and offer suggestions for minimizing the slaughter of milch cattle in the Presidency.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Association forwarding copy of their petition to Government be recorded.

Mr. S. D. Navalker moved as an amendment that the letter be referred to the Milch Cattle Stables Committee for consideration. He said it was an important question and should be carefully considered.

Dr. Dadachanji said the usual procedure, when copy of petitions addressed to other bodies were forwarded to the Corporation, was to record them, and to refer them to a committee when they came back to the Corporation with the reply.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition carried.

HIGH PRICES.

Mr. R. S. Navalker moved that the Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of High Prices and house rents Prevalent in the City be approved and adopted and the President be requested to address Government accordingly.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that the members had not had time enough to go through the report which had been issued only that morning and he desired they should adjourn discussion. The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

[The Report of the Committee will appear in our issue of to-morrow.—Ed. "B. C."]

LORD JELLICOE'S REMOVAL FROM ADMIRALTY.

SIR E. GEDDES ADMITS RESPONSIBILITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 7.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the naval estimates Sir Edward Carson stated that he was not consulted regarding the removal of Lord Jellicoe although he was then a member of the War Cabinet. He declared that Lord Jellicoe, when he left the Admiralty, had the absolute confidence of the fleet and his dismissal was a national calamity.

Sir Eric Geddes admitted that he was responsible for the decision to remove Lord Jellicoe. He consulted certain members of the War Cabinet on the subject.

Mr. Bonar Law did not agree that the whole War Cabinet should have taken the responsibility for the removal of Lord Jellicoe. The Minister in charge of a department was responsible for changes in it. During the Asquith Government the Commander-in-Chief in France and the Chief of the Staff were changed without members of the Cabinet being consulted.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that in cases like that of Lord Jellicoe responsibility must be divided between the Ministerial Head of the department and the Prime Minister.

Sir Eric Geddes interposed saying that he acted entirely on his own initiative, the Premier concurring in it. No suggestion or pressure was ever put upon him to make any change at the Admiralty.

Mr. Bonar Law concluded by saying Mr. Lloyd George privately assured him that neither the Premier nor any member of the Government had anything whatever to do with press articles referring to Admiralty changes.

Commander Bellairs said that the Admiralty was right in its decision. One reason for Lord Jellicoe's going concerned the successful closing of the Straits of Dover. Since Lord Jellicoe left the Straits had been closed to submarines.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

FIRST MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The following well-known Musicians will take part in the Music Concerts to be held in connection with the First Music Conference on the 9th, 10th and 11th of March 1918:—

Badshahi Gavai Rehematkhan of Kurundwad State, Prof. Bhaskarbuva Bakhale, Proprietor Bharat Gayan Samaj Poona, Vilayat Huseinkhan Nathankhan of Agra, Prof. Ramkrishnabuva Vaze, Nannekhan Gavai (U.P.), Nisarkhan of Gwalior, Ismailkhan, Satar, Principal Govindrao Shaligram of Kolhapur Music Vidyalaya, Ramjibuva Tablawala, Ahemad Bux, Tablawala of Miraj, Ammukhan Tablawala, (U. P.), Aliadiakhan Tablawala, Sarangi, Abdul Aziz Khan, Sarangi, Prof. V. A. Kashalkar of Allahabad, Prof. Apte of Cawnpore, Prof. Patwardhan of Lahore. Mr. Bapat of Sind Hyderabad, Mr. Rangaswamy of Madras, Mr. Sundaram Iyer of Madras, Mukkhan, Mrudang player. Prof. N. M. Khare of Ahmedabad, Prof Shrikrishna Hari of the Central Hindu College, Benares, Pandit Bundbhat Joshi of Kurundwad, Mr. Chunilal of Lucknow, and others.

PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

TEXT OF PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 4.
Recd. 2-10 a.m., Mar. 8.

A Berlin message officially issues the text of the peace treaty between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the one hand and Russia on the other. Article One stipulates that the contracting parties shall live henceforth in peace and friendship.

Article Two says: The contracting parties shall refrain from all agitation and provocation against the existence of government or state and shall spare populations of occupied regions.

Article Three states: The regions lying west of the line agreed upon by the contracting parties formerly belonging to Russia shall no olnger be under Russian territory. This line in the west shall be fixed by a mixed Russo-German commission. The regions in question will have no obligation whatever towards Russia arising from former relations. Russia refrains from all interference in internal affairs of these territories and allows Austria and Germany to determine their future fate in agreement with their populations.

Article Four: Austria and Germany undertake when a general peace is concluded and Russian demobilisation is fully carried out, to evacuate regions east of the line mentioned in Article Three so far as Article Six does not stipulate otherwise. Russia will completely evacuate the Anatolian provinces as sooon as possible and return these to Turkey. The districts of Eddshan, Batoum and Kars shall likewise be evacuated by Russia without delay. Russia will not interfere with the reorganisation of constitutional and international conditions in these districts but will leave these to populations thereof in agreement with the neighbouring states, particularly Turkey.

Article Five: Russia will without delay demobilise completely, including newly formed forces, and transfer warships to Russian harbours, leaving them there until a general peace or immediately disarm them. Warships hostile to the Quadruple Alliance will be treated as Russian in so far as they are within Russian control.

The removal of mines from the Baltic, and insofar as Russian power entends, from the Black Sea, will begin immediately. Commercial shipping in these waters is free and will immediately be resumed. Mixed commissions will fix further regulations especially as regards merchant ship routes which must be kept permanently free from floating mines.

Article Six:—Russia undertakes immediately to conclude peace with the Ukraine and to recognise the peace treaty between the Ukraine and the Quadruple Alliance, to evacuate the Ukraine immediately and to cease immediately agitation or propaganda against the Government and public institutions of th Ukraine.

Also to evacuate without delay Esthonia and Livonia. The eastern frontier of Esthonia follows the line of the Narita river and the eastern frontier of Livonia runs through Lake Reipus and Lake Pskoff to the south-west of Lake Pskoff and thence over Lake Luban in the direction of Levenhof on the Dvina. Livonia and Esthonia will be occupied by the German police force until security is guaranteed and order restored. Russia guarantees to release all arrested Esthonians and Livonians and guarantees safe return to deported Esthonians and Livonians.

Article Seven.—War prisoners shall be mutually repartiated.

Article Eight.—The Contracting parties mutually renounce indemnification of war costs, namely state expenditure and public and private damages which have arisen through military measures including all requisitions undertaken in enemy country.

Articles Nine, Ten, Eleven and Twelve chiefly deal with the restoration of relations and specify appendices providing for future economic relations. The Wolff Bureau in the footnote adds that the latter will be regulated according to the German ultimatum demands and analogously to the Ukrainian treaty.

The fourteenth and final article provides for the ratification of the treaty within a fortnight.

In the appendix to the treaty both parties undertake to organise Spitzbergen according to German proposals.

INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

JAPAN NOT YET COMMUNICATED WITH BY U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 7.

It is authoritatively stated that the United States has not communicated with Japan as regards the intervention in Siberia. If any views of the American Government are expressed they will probably be conveyed to Britain who is acting as the intermediary. The United States is now considering the moral effect on Russia if the Japanese take action but desires that absolute necessity should be first established. This has been conveyed to Japan. The United States has not assented, dissented, or protested. Nevertheless Japan already understands the friendly attitude of the United States and understands moreover that the United States credits Japan with disinterestedness if action in Siberia should be taken.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN ACTION.

REPULSE ENEMY IN LORRAINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., March 7.

A telegram from the American Headquarters in France states that American troops are now occupying a new sector of French front in the Lorraine, where they repulsed German raiders and inflicted losses. The French General commanding the sector congratulated the American Headquarters in the behaviour of the troops.

MEERUT SPRING MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, March 7.

There was again a large attendance of spectators on the course on the second day of the Meerut Spring Meeting, including a number of visitors from Delhi who motored. In the principal event of the day, the Governor-General's Cup was won by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's Red Duke and an objection was raised against Red Duke having bumped in the way of Bally Apple, but it was overruled. There were a few scratchings, but the fields were good.

Details:—

THE HAFUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles over 6 flights of hurdles.

Mr. Beedham's GLORY, 10-0, Crowden ... 1
Mr. Symond's LATE NIGHT, 9-0, Hoyhoe 2
Col. Desraj Urs' MOLLY D, 10-7, Capt. Bernard ... 3

Betting:—Four to six on Molly D, twos against Late Night, fives Glory.

The race:—Won by four lengths, six lengths between the second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 52 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 6.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Thakur Sripal Singh's TABUM, 9-5, Buckley ... 1*
Mr. Thompson's POMADE, 7-7, Barrett ... 1*
Mr. A. N. Dass' HOOKKOO, 8-4, Purtoosingh ... 2

* Dead-heat.

Also ran:—L'Avenir 9-12, Simson 6-12, Urvashi 6-12.

Betting:—4 to 6 on Hookkoo, twos against Tabum, fours Pomade, fives L'Avenir, eights Urvashi, twelves Simson.

The race:—Dead-heat, short head between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 41 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 4.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Capt. Fleming's MAORI KING, 6-7 ... 1
Moulvi Muhammad Jankhan's AMALGAM, 8-11, Purtoosingh ... 2
Lieut.-Col. Holden's LADY MARCHMINT, 10-13, Buckley ... 3

Also ran:—Bonnie Blush 8-5, Jenny Cree 7-6.

Betting:—Evens Lady Marchmint, twos against Maori King and Jenny Cree, threes Amalgam, fives Bonnie Blush.

The race:—Won by 2 lengths, a neck between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 18 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 5.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 9-13, Trahan ... 1
Mr. Heman's BALLY APPLE, 7-11, Barrett ... 2
Messrs. Essa and Sethna's SUGAR CANE, 9-4, Buckley ... 3

Also ran:—Indian Apple 8-3, Miss Twistum 8-1, Sarfaraz 7-11.

Betting:—One to two on Red Duke, threes against Bally Apple, tens Miss Twistum, twelves Sarfaraz.

The race:—Won by a neck, 3 lengths between the second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 11 2/3 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 4.

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's SOLAR STAR, 9-2, Trahan ... 1
Mr. Hamer's BRITISH, 8-12, Buckley ... 2
H. H. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MOHSEL, 9-0, Purtoosingh ... 3

Also ran:—Iron Chest 10-0, German Silver 8-12, Little Soldier 7-11, Mubrook 7-10, Subbiacca 7-8, Newmarket 7-8, Pharoah 7-6, Farchoud 6-13.

Betting:—Twos against Farchoud, threes German Silver and Newmarket, fives Iron Chest, sixes Solar Star and Mohsel, sevens Subbiacca, tens Little Soldier and Pharoah.

The race:—Won by short head, 2 lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 52 secs.

THE C. B. PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Major Walter's RED VIRGIN, 6-5, Northmore ... 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's HARD CASH, 9-1, Marland ... 2
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass' R. G., 10-10, Trahan ... 3

Also ran:—Wee Lad 9-7, Major-General 9-2, Tango III 8-2, Amphitryon 7-8.

Betting:—Evens Major-General, twos against R. G. and Tango III, threes Red Virgin, fives Wee Lad, sixes Hard Cash, sevens Amphitryon.

The race:—Won by 3 lengths, 1 length between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 43 3/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 14.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

Coal shares attracted attention, inquiry xtending over a larger area than usual with prices keeping steady to firm. Jute mill shares were not so well patronised lower prices being accepted in many cases. There was no outside support to strengthen the market and dealers were not operating freely so that prices were quoted lower all round. In the miscellaneous section there was very little doing. The following sales took places:

Coal:—Bansdeopur 30; Bengal 855, 860; Bengal Bhatdeo 11-4; Deoghur 10-12, 11; Equitable (ord) 39-12, 40; Huntodih 14-4, 14-8; Harriladih 18-0; Industry 12-8, 12-12; Kasoonda 26-2; New Kessurgarh 18-8; Parasea 6-8, 6-12; Phularitand 11-4, 11-8; Raneegunge 42-4, 42-8.

Jute:—Anglo-India (ord) 276; Alliance (ord) 612, 615-8, 610, 606; Barnagore (ord) 176, 170; Clive (ord) 252, 253-8, 250-8, 251, 254, 251, 245; Empire (ord) 60 to 61; Fort Gloster (ord) 720; Fort William (ord) 355, 353; Howrah (ord) 46-8 to 48-4, 47-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 625, 620, 621, 614; Kinnison (ord) 925; Lansdowne (ord) 336, 338, 340, 337, 335; Lansdowne (pref) 107, 108; New Central (ord) 625, 620; Northbrook (ord) 54-8 to 55, 64-8, 55, 54-8; Reliance (ord) 42-12, 43-4 to 44-4, 43-8; Reliance (pref) 115, 116.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 26-4, 26-8; Dunbar Cotton (ord) 60.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-10, and small lots were done at Rs. 68-12 to 69.

POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I beg of you to publish in your widely circulated paper, the following few lines for the information of those who may be interested?

I have duly received a reply from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Simla, in reply to my petition to the Hon. Mr. Ley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India dated the 1st December 1917, and as per his No. 13986 of 13-12-17, admitting the fact, that 24 Readers, 28 first grade, 31 second grade postmen, have *not* got *any* increment; and that 78 postmen, from the third grade, and 112 postmen, from the *fourth* grade, have been granted only *one* rupee more increase, than they were drawing prior to the revision; while mere probationers hav been fortunate to get *two* rupees increment. And that as regards 20 days' salary, the postmen's case would be very favourabiy considered under Article 193-B-i-ii of the Civil Service Regulations, chapter ten and pages 38 to 39. It is gratifying that justice will at last be done to the postmen of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYENRAO KULKERNY.

THE COTTON DANGER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your valued correspondent X. Y. Z. really deserves the thanks of the entire Cotton trading public, for his very able and exhaustive article, dealing in a masterly way, with the communication addressed by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. to the Hon. Mr. Cadell, the Controller of Prices. He has clearly and conclusively proved in his letter, that if ever a most interested, and misleading communication was addressed to a Government, surely the letter of the Cotton Association takes the lead. The whole communication is couched up in a most evasive manner calculated to prolong the subject, and prevent the Government from taking any action for fixing the maximum prices, as is proposed in Mr. Cadell's letter. The letter of Mr. Cadell is most concise and to the point. He simply says that in view of the ever increasing price of cloth, Government desires to fix maximum price of cotton, and asks for their co-operation. It is an admitted fact that, the question of Cloth is getting every hour much more serious, and complicated than the foodstufis and rent. The article is getting enormously dearer every day, principally owing to the price of cotton being forced up daily by speculators. The dissatisfaction already prevalent amongst the millions of poor owing to dearer prices of necessaries of life is increasing daily. With a view to give relief to the masses, Government is most anxious to take the necessary action whereby the price of cloth may be materially lowered so that the poor may have their necessary requirements at reasonably fair rates. The only way left to the Government to have the price of cloth well regulated, is to have the price of cotton controlled. With these benevolent views Mr. Cadell addressed a communication to the Cotton Association, requesting their co-operation. For nearly three weeks, the Association delayed replying, and ultimately their reply comes to the public like a thunderbolt. The Government are desirous of taking immediate action to avoid any disastrous consequences likely to arise owing to distress prevalent amongst the poor. Instead of replying at once, showing their willingness heartily to co-operate with the Government, they have after a fairly long delay, sent a most extraordinary and evasive reply, emanated from a public body. Instead of showing their willingness to help the Government, in their most difficult task, they have not only taken up an obstructive and antagonistic attitude, but have the courage to tell the Government and the public, that they do not care at all as to what consequences may happen, if cloth gets still more dear. One is really shocked, to see that there are people who even at such critical times, when the Empire is in imminent danger, are behaving in this way. Sir, the bureaucracy is not only rampant in official circles, but in almost all commercial bodies in India. The Cotton Association as it is coposed, is an entirely Anglo-Indian body, formed purely with the object of looking after the safeguarding their own interests, as buyers, commission agents, or brokers. What more could be expected from such a body than what it has displayed in its reply to Mr. Cadell? The public have now only one direction to look to, and it is to Mr. Cadell. Mr. Cadell has established his reputation not only as a most able, zealous, and hardworking officer, but even amongst the ignorant and illiterate masses he is held in high esteem and admiration, as a most impartial, straightforward, and painstaking gentleman, and the public at large confidently and strongly hope that without wasting any further time, he will be pleased to take immediate action and without consulting any bodies like the Cotton Association, but after such inquiries as he may deem fit, fix maximum prices for Broach Cotton, and thus automatically bring about regulation of cloth prices. It is needless to point out, as the Government may be fully aware, that the distress for want of proper clothing is increasing daily, particularly in the moffussil, and it will be admitted that there is always a limit to people's feelings. The Viceroy has pointedly declared that "his Government will not shrink, from fixing the price of cloth," and it is really surprising that matters are still allowed to drift without any definite action being taken in the direction of giving relief to the poor. Some of the Marwari millionaires and large brokers have bought on purely speculative basis, millions of bales. Is the Government desirous of protecting the interests of such interested parties, or is it not fair and justifiable that, the Government should come to the help of the poor millions, who cannot afford to pay, the four or five-hold prices of clothing? Let us hope, Sir, that Mr. Cadell will take up this matter in right earnest, and take the immediate step to check the ever increasing price of cotton.—Yours, etc.,

FOR THE POOR.

POSTPONE THE SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would like to make a suggestion to the Controller of Prices to test the *bona fides* of those who come forward and proclaim from the roofs that they are genuine purchasers and not speculators. It is admitted that the increase in prices is chiefly owing, to want of railway freight. The obvious course therefore for the Controller is to shift the Broach settlement from the 25th April—say for one month more, viz., 25th May and ask the Railway Board in the meantime to give special facilities for the import of Broach cotton into Bombay. The inconvenience caused to real purchasers by this would be insignificant compared to the apparent advantages.—Yours, etc.,

A GENUINE PURCHASER.

Bombay, 7th March, 1918.

"GENUINE BUYERS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So much has been said about the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and its mode of doing work. May I be allowed to point out one thing in this connection? Up till last month the prices of Comptah, Westerns, and Viramgaum-Kadi (which are superior in staple to Broach) were naturally quoted above Broach but now we find them quoted below Broach. Would the Association deny that this is simply because there is speculation in Broach and no speculation in Comptah, Westerns, Viramgam-Kadi?

Yesterday morning the price of Broach cotton was Rs. 672. Subsequently in the day a broker, who in July last had settled with his creditors for 6 annas in the rupee, "purchased" something like 30,000 bales and drove the prices up. Does the Association call him a genuine buyer and had not his "purchese" any effect on the market?—Yours, etc.,

An Observer.

Bombay, 7th March, 1918.

COLOUR BAR IN POLICE SERVICE.

FORTHCOMING DEBATE IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S MOTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

At the sittings of the Imperial Legislative council on the 8th, 9th and 12th, the first three stages of the Financial Statement will be gone through when the Budget heads of the various departments will be opened for discussion.

The bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act will be considered and passed at the meeting of the Council on the 13th. General Bingley will present the Select Committee's report on the Indian Army Act Amendment Bill and Sir William Vincent will present the Select Committee's report on the Usury Bill. Sir William Meyer will introduce a bill to control the withdrawal of capital from the money market by companies. Sir William Vincent will introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the law to provide for special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions.

FREE AND COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Sarma will move three resolutions, (1) that, one of the post-war reforms should be the introduction of free and compulsory primary education immediately after the war, (2) that land revenues should be wholly provincialised, (3) and, if it be not wholly provincialised, Government should undertake to finance *free and compulsory primary education* out of Imperial revenues.

POLICE SERVICE.

Pandit Malaviya will move (1) that, the age limits for the Examination for admission into the Indian Police Service be raised from 19-21 to 21-23; (2) that, the pensions and salaries of officers of the Indian Police Service should not be enhanced as has been recommended by the Public Services Commission; (3) that the rule which requires that candidate for the examination for the Indian Police Service shall be of pure European descent should be abrogated and (4) that, the said examination should be held simultaneously in India and in England, or if the last recommendation be not accepted that, not less than one half of the total number of posts in the Indian Police Service should be recruited by an open competitive examination held for the purpose in India.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

At the meeting of the Council on the 14th March, Sir William Meyer will move that the Select Committee's report on, the Income-Tax Bill be considered and the Bill passed.

Mr. Sarma will move that the contract with the East Indian Railway Company be determined by the 31st of December 1919 and that the State do take over the management of that railway system on and from that date.

SIND BUREAUCRATS AND THE BUDGET.

"WEAK BUDGET OF WEAK MAN FOR WEAK GOVERNMENT."

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 7.

The Sind bureaucrats are not pleased with Sir William Meyer's last budget, because, it does not propose new taxation, which they think is the soundest policy of getting money for war purposes.

The "Daily Gazette" says, "unfortunately the premium or bonus bonds are not to be given trial as experts have told Government that, it is unlikely that any large amount would be obtained by this method. It is a common experience of all who have had to do with the people of this country that nothing attracts the mind of the Oriental so powerfully as the possibility of little good luck and that given any money game of chance, money in lakhs is quickly forthcoming, that no other appeal can ever produce. Government are mistakenly declining to employ the system, of money raising especially suitable to India and the East and certain to produce crores of rupees from sources which no sense of public spirit, duty or patriotism is likely to touch. The budget is bad to the extent that, it relies mainly on the creation of new money to provide sinews of war instead of taking every possible step to utilise the money already in use by the public. We doubt if any other Government in the British Empire can show a surplus of nearly six millions sterling on the last year's National Account and propose to carry on the war next year without imposing an anna more of war taxation. So far from this being a matter for satisfaction or congratulations, as some people seem to think, it is rather a matter for sorrow and humiliation, because it means that Sir William Meyer has not used India's money power to the utmost in the past and what is still more deplorable does not propose to do so in future. To us the Budget is a disappointment and looking at it from a purely war point of view, we consider it a weak budget, the work of a weak man for a weak Government."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Friday, March 8, 1918.

THE SALT TAX.

We have already commented upon the satisfactory features in the financial statement presented to the Imperial Legislative Council on Friday last. Public satisfaction would have been greater, however, if, in view of the abundant prosperity as reflected in the large surplus for the current year, the Government had seen its way to reduce the salt tax. As Lord Curzon declared as long ago as 1905, there is no tax which touches all classes of people down to the humblest as the tax on salt and it was Lord Curzon who laid down as a recognized principle of Government policy that surpluses should be utilised to afford relief to the people. Addressing the Imperial Legislative Council in 1905, his Lordship asked:

> "And who are the people of whom I speak? They are the patient, humble millions toiling at the well or at the plough, knowing little of the budgets, but very painfully aware of the narrow margin between sufficiency and indigence. It is to them my heart goes out. They are the real backbone of our economic prosperity. They give us nearly 20 millions sterling per annum in land revenue alone or about one-fourth of our entire receipts."

It would have been well if Lord Curzon had justified his platitudinous sentiments by the abolition of the monopoly in salt, once for all. People are grateful to him, however, that it was first during his viceroyalty that any attempt was made to reduce the tax which for nearly 15 years had pressed heavily on the masses. From 1888 to 1902, the tax stood at Rs. 2-8 per maund of little more than 82 lbs. As Sir William Meyer explained in his financial statement for 1916-17, "a cycle of prosperity permitted a gradual reduction of duty," so that in 1905, they were able to effect a further reduction of half a rupee in the maund. For two years more the tax stood at Re. 1-8 as against Rs. 2 up to 1905 and in 1907 it was reduced still further to Re. 1, at which rate it was continued until 1916-17, when to meet possible eventualities, Government took the step of raising the tax by 4 annas to Re. 1-4 viz., from about one-fifth of an anna to a quarter anna in the pound. Sir William Meyer's proposal in this connection met with strong opposition from Indian non-official members. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved a resolution to the effect that

> "the estimates of revenue from salt be reduced by £600,000 and be passed at £3,400,000 so that the rate of taxation may be retained at the rate of one rupee per maund as during the current year."

Sir Ibrahim was aware that "for the purpose of administering a vast country like India, it is necessary that certain sources of revenue, certain sources of taxation, should provide a reserve to be called up in case of emergency" and he recognized that the salt tax lent itself to that kind of reserve. But, he said:—

> "At the same time there is this thing to be borne in mind that the reserve should only be tapped when it is absolutely necessary, especially so because the incidence of this tax largely falls upon the poor. If as I said a case is made out for additional taxation I am quite prepared to accept the position which the Government of India have taken up, namely, to take all the revenue they can get from the increase in the tariffs, its second source to be tapped being the income tax and the last source being the salt tax."

Neither the Government of India nor the Finance Member was unconscious of the hardship that the proposal would entail on the poorer classes. In presenting the financial statement for 1909-10, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson recalled the fact that "ever since the recent series of reductions in salt duty began six years ago, there has been a steady annual increase in consumption. A point however seems now to have been reached at which the purchasing power of the people is affected much more by agricultural conditions than by the purely nominal rate of the duty." Sir William Meyer in his Statement two years ago observed:

> "Enhancement of salt tax has always been looked on as a reserve to be utilised when war or other financial calamities should come upon us, and in making the reductions of the tax which I have noted above, our predecessors had in view the increase thus afforded in the potentialities of this reserve. It is only natural, therefore, that in the present situation we should turn to an increase in the salt duty. On the other hand it has to be remembered that the duty is largely paid by the poorer classes; and that the increases proposed in our customs tariff will to some extent fall upon poor consumers. In the interests of the poor, therefore, we propose to make only a very small increase in the salt tax, i.e., to increase it from Re. 1 to Re. 1-4 per maund."

The conditions which, he said, compelled them to follow this course, were that they had been "badly treated by the monsoon," which materially affected the land revenue and involved a certain amount of outlay. Besides it was a war year, when things had hardly recovered from the confusion into which they had been thrown after the outbreak of the war in Europe. The foreign trade of India, too, had felt the depressing effects of war and "the combined operation of these causes, together with the stoppage of trade from and to enemy countries, has naturally resulted in the contraction of the volume of our seaborne trade." These arguments, though not entirely specious, failed to carry conviction to the non-official members, and the increased tax has now been levied for two years. During this time, it has become clear that the view then taken by the Finance Member, though plausible, in the result has not been justified. The growing economic unrest among the people as a result of high prices, which culminated in some places in unfortunate outbreaks of discontent, are still too fresh in the minds of our readers to need recalling. That the Government of India are keenly alive to the situation is evidenced by the Viceroy's speech of February last when his Excellency went so far as to describe some of the palliatives that were intended to be applied for minimising the dearth of salt. To reduce the tax is one of the most potent means of bringing about a reduction of the price of salt; but this idea does not seem to have occurred to those in whose hands the financial destiny of this country lies.

The financial statement for the coming year shows that the conditions which justified Government in taking the step of increasing the tax two years ago, have passed away. As Sir William Meyer said last week "the revenue position is excellent. Our railway receipts have once more broken the record and far exceeded the figure estimated in the current year's budget". And again, the agricultural situation has proved more favourable and the trade conditions have continued to improve. Indeed, as he claimed, with an evident glow of satisfaction, "trade conditions have on the whole been very satisfactory in spite of the shackles placed upon them by difficulties in respect of railway transport and ocean and coasting freight, and the restrictions which military and political considerations have required us to impose on a variety of imports and exports." In view of all this as well as of the large surpluses which have accrued and are expected to accrue in the coming year, Government ought to feel no hesitation in affording relief to the class of people whom Lord Curzon described as specially deserving of it.

Notes of the Day.

Churchillphobia!

That prejudice is the greatest obstacle to the formation of sound judgment on any question is a commonplace. To what ridiculous extent the distortion of views may be carried is illustrated by the comments of the "Times of India" on the speech which Mr. Churchill made on Monday. Speaking before the Anglo-French Society at the Mansion House, the latter said that unless the German hordes released from Russia attacked the British and French shortly they would expose the fact that they were incompetent to deliver a great offensive. The Germans have taken care to make a great boast of a great impending offensive and Mr. Churchill only referred to the obvious when he said that they would expose their incompetence if they did not make good the boast. His statement that the French were so equipped that the assailants would meet with the most devastating blaze of artillery fire seen in the history of the world was similarly an intelligent anticipation based on the unquestioned facts of the unprecedented Allied preparations to meet the German offensive. The speech has for no earthly reason provoked the ire of the "Times of India" which does not like Mr. Churchill. So we are favoured with explosions such as these: that the speech of Mr. Churchill contains "the most menacing news of the past three months," that "every exhibition of Churchillian truculence has been followed by misfortune" and that, therefore, "we are now amply forewarned of bad news." We might as well be told that because Germany has triumphed over Russia, she will, therefore, also be victorious against the Allies!

Empire Trades Exhibition.

Reuter furnished us on Thursday with an interesting account of a remarkable exhibition which the Foreign Samples Department of the Overseas Trade Department has just opened. Over fifteen thousand samples of enemy goods have been collected since the war with the object of showing the British manufacturer the exact nature of enemy trade to various parts of the Empire and other countries. The Department has secured a vast quantity of valuable information, including prices, terms of credit and the names of importers. The manufacturers have been given every facility to make the closest study of the exhibits and are allowed to remove them in order personally to inspect them and confer with workmen. The markets represented by the samples include practically every part of the Empire and also North Africa, China and Siam. The Exhibition, it is stated, has just returned from a tour of Britain and also from a visit to Canada during which it was visited by fifteen thousand actual manufacturers. India, before the war, was the greatest dumping-ground of German goods. The war has offered an excellent opportunity of capturing the German trade in India for the benefit of the country. Cannot, therefore, the Government invite the Exhibition to this country or themselves arrange to hold a similar exhibition here?

Education of the Panchamas.

An instructive discussion took place regarding the education of the Panchamas, the "depressed" classes of Madras, at the Bangalore District Educational Conference on Wednesday. Two subjects were discussed one recommending the starting of a Panchama boarding school at Bangalore for the training of Panchama schoolmasters and the other, the establishment of industrial schools for the children belonging to these classes. During the discussion it was suggested that there should not be a separate institution and that persons belonging to these classes should be trained with others. The suggestion was the most proper one. The Indian National Congress at its last session strongly deprecated the continuance of the unjust and inhuman disabilities to which the "depressed" classes are subjected and it is time in the interest of the country that the last is heard of these disabilities. It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Reddy, the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, has already taken the initiative in admitting the Panchamas along with others in the school at Chikmagalore and we trust that he will soon see to it that there is no school in the State to which a Panchama child is refused admission.

Deplorable if True.

The Baroda State has always been very keenly active in spreading primary education among the people. Considerable efforts have also been made by the State to give facilities especially to the backward and the so-called depressed classes. At Mahua, for instance, a boarding school has been maintained for the last twenty years and has been largely instrumental in stimulating the desire for education among a section of people sorely in need of it. A correspondent writes to us referring to the apprehension among the residents of Mahua that it is intended to close this boarding-school. Such a step, if it is taken, will be very unfortunate. But in view of the well-known solicitude of the State for education, we trust the apprehension will not come true.

The Health of the City.

The small-pox epidemic in Bombay shows no signs of decline and as a consequence the general death-rate has been steadily rising during the last few weeks and reached so high a level as 50.48 last week. The epidemic registered 201 attacks and 87 deaths last week, being an increase of 22 attacks and 15 deaths over the returns of the previous week. Plague also has been on the increase and 38 attacks and 33 deaths were reported last week, being each three more than in the previous week. There were only three deaths from cholera. The mortality from the other diseases was as follows:—Phthisis 32, other diseases of the respiratory system 324, tubercular diseases 12, measles 21, enteric 3, malarial fever 4, other fevers 70, diarrhoea 22, dysentery 20, diseases of the nervous system 52, debility 74 and old age 45. The total weekly mortality was 951, while the figure for the corresponding week of last year was 711. The number of births during the week, apart from 36 cases of still birth and three cases of premature birth, was 434.

THE RENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I notice that some of your correspondents, referring to the campaign *against* the Rent Bill which some landlords are planning, inveigh against the authorities of the Bombay Presidency Association for allowing those landlords to meet in its rooms and "hatch their plot."

Let me hasten to point out that the landlords in question did not meet there with any official sanction from the Association for the purposes of their projected campaign.

The rooms of the Association, when they are not required for its purposes, are used almost daily by sundry groups for either their private business, recreation, discussion or friendly gossip. Such private meetings have no connection, direct or indirect, with the Association. The landlords referred to by your correspondents as plutocrats disguised as democrats met on their own account by the unofficial hospitality of the Association extended to all constitutional causes, good or bad, in this case, bad, in my humble opinion.

But the fighters for the good cause are also to the fore. A few of those, who are resolved to fight constitutionally *for* the Rent Bill and to stir the at present silent but rapidly gathering forces of public opinion in support of the Government measure, met the other evening very quietly and informally in the rooms of the Association. We have, roughly for the present, arranged some of the preliminaries of our campaign in the cause of the large masses who are not landlords but form the people. Only we have not yet noised it abroad to frighten the Government, the Legislature, and the people. But we are not going to take landlordism in Bombay lying down.

So your perturbed correspondents need not rail at our politicians and democrats. The spirit is astir. In the words of the proverbial washerwoman, the more trouble from the landlord—or, for the matter of that, any non-official legislator—the more lion from the people.

I recognise with your correspondents that our real sense and sincerity of politics and people's cause are on their trial now in this question of the Rent Bill. But I am not prepared to denounce just yet any of the landlords who met in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association. Most of them are my tried friends and all of them are not, I sincerely believe, the men likely to masquerade as people's men while concealing within a heart of stiffnecked landlordism. Let us not judge them in haste. I have faith that with us they too will join the ranks of the angels when they find the Government and the people are in earnest and when they see that the principle and practice of the Bill are in accordance with sound legislative policy and public interest relating to that much abused term——the sacred rights and economic conditions of landed property.—Yours, etc.,

N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
March 7th.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS IN MINISTRY.

THE PREMIER'S DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

The "Morning Post" says:—Mr. Lloyd George addressed the Unionist War Committee at length yesterday evening in the defence of his appointments of newspaper proprietors to Ministerial posts. The Committee passed hearty vote of thanks to the Premier.

COMMISSION OF EXPERTS ON SAND QUESTION.

GERMAN REFUSAL TO ALLOW THEM TO ENTER BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Mar. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 7.

The Foreign Office announces that Germany has refused to permit the proposed commission of experts to investigate the sand question to enter Belgium "under the present circumstances" but agrees provisionally to refrain from sending materials through Holland.

PROTEST AGAINST INTERNMENT.

MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

SIR RABINDRANATH'S MESSAGE.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

At to-day's Town Hall meeting against the internments, Mr. Chakravarti, President, in concluding a lengthy speech, said:—

"Gentlemen, I am afraid that in inviting us to place implicit confidence in their action in this connection the Government is losing sight of the fact that it is an alien bureaucratic Government and not a national one.

Even if this claim was reduced by a national Government, it could have been appropriately disputed as founded not on the principles of free Government but on the arbitrary decisions or views of a close body of officials, however honest and well-intentioned they might be. The Government of India aid his Majesty's Secretary of State for India and his advisers are at the present moment engaged in devising the first instalment of responsible Government, which India is to have. This meeting invites them to take a step towards responsible Government by bringing the executive under the purview of the ordinary laws of the land. This will create an atmosphere which will enable the people of this country to make such reasoned representations as his Excellency the Viceroy mentioned on the proposals of constitutional reform when they are published. We respectfully urge our claims in this behalf on the Government in their interest, in our interest and in the interest of all nationalities residing in this ancient land of ours. We believe in constitutional struggle and have urged it on our fellow countrymen in season and out of season. We have also urged it on the Government to do so again. The only alternative to constitutional struggle is revolution. The majority of our people still have faith in constitutional struggle. Only a handful had lost faith in it and revolutionary tendencies manifested themselves. If those tendencies are to be counteracted, constitutional struggle should be encouraged and people's faith therein to be reestabiisher. It depends on the Government as to whether the struggle is to be constitutional or otherwise. Struggle there must be. Some people dream of liberty won without struggle. That liberty has never been so won nor even so maintained. A virile nation does not shrink from struggle nor seek for beneficent bestowal of gifts. It wins its rights. We must no longer hesitate in the face of difficulty, hope for smooth and easy progress, beg for small boons. We are prepared to concede the claims of other nationalities residing in India. We are prepared to co-operate with them in matters affecting us all, but we must be insistent on our rights and there is no power on earth not even the might of the strongest of Governments, which can thwart us in the attainment of our just rights.

SIR RABINDRANATH'S MESSAGE.

The following message was addressed by Sir Rabindranath Tagore to Mr. B. C. Chakravarti, Chairman of the meeting:—

"Though owing to ill-health I am unable to attend your meeting, I take this opportunity of repeating my conviction that great harm, poitical and moral, is being wrought by the internment policy and the method of carrying it out as adopted by our Government. I am convinced that some of the noblest of our men have fallen victims to this regulation only becausue they made themselves too conspicuous by their self-imposed mission of beneficence so as to offer easy targets to those bombs of punishment that cannot have the discrimination to choose only the criminal sparing the innocent. I am utterly unable to believe that truth has been reached oftener than error where evidence has not been judicially sifted and in circumstances where underhand means of extracting so-called confession cannot be guarded against and yet when I think that these men who never had a trial worth the name and who placed in unnatural surroundings demoralising and intimidating may have made incriminating statements against themselves or others have suffered and are suffering treatment harsh enough to send some of them to death's door and others to worse than a living death, I cannot but decry such a policy in the name of humanity and in the hope that such a policy being against the traditions of British justice, I may move those in authority to come to reason even at the risk of prestige."

INTERNMENT OF SHANTINIKETAN SCHOOL PUPIL.

"It is now publicly known that a boy from my Shantiniketan school has been interned who is now released. I have not the least hesitation in declaring that he could no have had any connection with any anarchist movement and even if any statements said to be made by him be on record, I emphatically assert that I cannot believe those to be true. I know that for obvious reasons it is impossible for anybody to prove that such statements made in the Police thana are not genuine and voluntary, but that they are so has also to be proved by the strict method of judicial enquiry before we can accept them as of any value. The pace where investigation ought to have been made about this boy's antecedents and about the circumstances connected with his escapade was Shantiniketan, but this obvious course was not taken and we were not even informed of his detention. If this be a sample of how carefully enquiries are made in the case of these unfortunate detenues then all I can say is: May God help them."

Official and Personal.

Leave of absence under medical certificate for six months has been granted to the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, I.C.S.

FIGHTING AT WARNETON.

STRONG ENEMY RESISTANCE FAILS.

SECOND LINE REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

General Haig's communiqué to-night says:—

Our raid at Warneton last night met with a strong resistance. At least forty of the enemy were killed. Nevertheless we reached the second line and beat off two counter-attacks inflicting further losses. Our casualties were light.

The enemy raided two posts at St. Quentin and Epehy and four of our men are missing.

The enemy artillery has been active between Flesquieres and Scarpe.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS

ENEMY RAID S. E. GOUZECOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., Mar. 7.

General Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—We made successful raids east of Bullecourt north of the Scarpe and in the neighbourhood of Lens taking prisoners. Our casualties were slight. We repulsed the raiders south-east of Gouzecourt.

RAILWAY SIDINGS NEAR LILLE BOMBED.

3 HOSTILE AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 7.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué tonight says:—The enemy's artillery was more active at St. Quentin, Boisgrenier, Cambrai, and Ypres. We bombed the railway sidings north-east of Lille. We brought down three enemy aeroplanes and one of ours is missing. Our night-flying machines bombed the Ingelmunster railway station and the aerodrome at St. Quentin. All returned.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON MEUSE.

ENEMY ACTIVITY IN VOSLU SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 7.

Last night's French communiqué reported somewhat violent artillery duel on the right of the Meuse especially in the region of the Forses Wood and in the Vosges.

There was also marked enemy artillery activity in the Voslu sector.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN LAPOMPELLE AND VOSGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., Mar. 7.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports lively artillery activity in region of Lapompelle and in some sectors in Vosges.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 7.

To-night's French communiqué says that there has been reciprocal artillery firing in the regions of Cornichy and Reims.

Last night enemy raids on our trenches from Avocourt Wood to the north-west of Hill 344 were everywhere stopped by our fire

To-day there have been intermittent bombardments of our lines in the region of Avocourt and north of Douaumont.

ALIENS IN U. S. ARMY.

NOT TO SERVE AT BATTLEFRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Mar. 6
Recd. 10 a.m., Mar. 7.

The War Department has decided that officers and men of enemy nationality in the American Army shall not be permitted to severe at the battlefronts.

POSTAL LOSSES THROUGH ENEMY ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 7.

The Postmaster General announces loss through enemy action of parcels received at the Post Office, London, between January 29th and February 12th inclusive for China Dutch East Indies Hongkong, North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam and the Straits Settlements.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

STATEMENT BY FIRST LORD.

FRANCO-ITALIAN COMMAND OF MEDITERRANEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

Introducing the Naval Estimates in the House of Commons to-day Sir Eric Geddes said that generally naval warfare proceeded increasingly in our favour. It continued to be chiefly a trial of strength between the enemy submarines and the Allied anti-submarine measures. We were dependent on indisputable information from neutral sources with regard to the certain success of other enterprises. The occasional raids on our convoys and the English coast were the natural outcome of the blockaded enemy trying to harass the blockading fleet. He believed that the exit of the Goeben and the Breslau was a similar raid. The loss of the Breslau was a serious one for the enemy.

RAID IN STRAITS OF DOVER.

With regard to the recent raid in the Straits of Dover Sir Eric Geddes said it was commonly believed that the passage of submarines through the Straits of Dover had been prevented by nets and other obstructions since early in the war. That was not the case. Undoubtedly a considerable number of submarines had passed through the Straits towards the end of last year. Recently a more vigorous policy had been adopted and the surface barrage was maintained across the Channel day and night in order to obstruct the passage of submarines and at night time patrol-boats numbering over a hundred burned flares so that any submarine attempting to pass on the surface had a reasonable chance of being engaged. It was to raid this barrage and destroy drifters that the enemy came out on February 14th. The Vice-Admiral at Dover had ordered a courtmartial to elucidate how the enemy succeeded in passing the covering force guarding the drifters.

Sir Eric Geddes paid a tribute to the crews of the drifters and other craft who after the hammering went out the following morning as usual. Night raids of this kind could always be undertaken by a determined enemy. Such raids were a tribute to the efficacy of the barrage. "Home waters have become the enemy's chief field for submarine operations. Greatest successes against submarines have hitherto been attained there and latterly with the United States naval forces. On the other hand the Mediterranean accounts for some thirty per cent. of the lost shipping and conditions are more difficult to meet there.

The resources are less adequate and successes against submarines have been correspondingly less satisfactory.

ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL.

The Naval command in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic rests with the French and the Italians respectively and the British forces act under them. The committee appointed by the Allied Naval Council extended the principle of one Allied front as adopted militarily. I attended a meeting of this committee in Rome and it accepted fully the anti-submarine proposals of Vice-Admiral Calthorp. British Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. It was agreed that the measures which had been so successful in the British waters should forthwith be adopted in the Mediterranean and that main anti-submarine operations decided upon should be undertaken under Vice-Admiral Calthorp's orders.

This is one of the first fruits of the Allied Naval Council from which we hope to derive material and increasing benefit. Describing his visit to the Mediterranean Sir Eric Geddes said he had inspected the large establishments for combined aerial and naval warfare which the British Navy was setting up at various points in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic.

At the Greek Government's request British naval officers were assisting in the reconstruction and reorganisation of the Greek Navy and dockyards. He believed that increasing benefit would accrue from the meetings of Allied Naval Council especially as regards rapid decisions on vital matters. The Allied navies were kept in constant touch with Versailles by division officers.

He esphasised the cordial relations between the Allied naval personnels and announced that forces in European waters should shortly be augmented by the Brazilian warships. Sir Eric Geddes specially dwelt on the close Anglo-American co-operation.

LOSSES OF TONNAGE.

The losses of merchantmen were still tending to decrease. The loss of world tonnage in February was just over half that of February last year. The loss of world tonnage during the five months ended February 28th was ten per cent. less than that for the corresponding five months a year previous.

The output of ships in Britain in January was only 58,000 tons. He hoped the output for February would be double that. The main cause of decrease was Labour troubles. Men were not doing all they could. Unless there were speedy improvement the point at which production would balance losses would be dangerously postponed. He emphasised that Britain would have to rely in the coming critical period on her own construction for an unquestionably considerable time must elapse before the desired American output materialised. He believed that Britain could ultimately produce 3,000,000 tons of shipping annually but only if the shipyards turned out their maximum. The Government intended to bring home to the employers and workers of every shipyard the vital issue involved. He had no fear how the nation would meet the situation.

SUBMARINE MENACE HELD NOT YET MASTERED.

Sir Eric Geddes reiterated that the submarine menace was held but had not yet been mastered. Submarines were being

(Continued on page 8.)

LATE GENERAL MAUDE

HIS SERVICES TO EMPIRE.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 7.

Moving the grant of £25,000 to Lady Maude in the House of Commons to-day the Premier said that the services General Maude had rendered the Empire in Mesopotamia were distinguished, far-reaching, and permanent in their effect. He found British prestige at a very low ebb in a quarter of the globe where prestige counted very much.

The Premier recalled the evacuation of Gallipoli, the surender of Kut, and the defence of the Suez Canal against an inferior Turkish Army and said that this tale of humiliation spread through every bazaar in the East and grew like a tree. Before it had ripened into irreparable mischief for the Empire the genius of General Maude changed and restored the position. General Maude's real greatness was displayed in the use he made of victory. He showed as much wisdom as administrator as skill in generalship, and while ruling firmly he won the esteem and affection of the Arabs not only by the equity of his rule but by his intelligent sympathy. He died a victim to the inbred courtesy of his fine character. He visited the plague-stricken area at the invitation of its inhabitants who were anxious to welcome him for many kindnesses, and though he had forbidden his escort to eat or drink, he ran the risk himself rather than offend his hosts. There was cholera in the camp and he died in a few days. General Maude would always be remembered as one of the great figures of war not only for his achievements but for his character. The Premier was certain that the whole course of history in Mesopotamia would be changed for better owing to General Maude's victory and rule. (Cheers). And his name would always be cherished by the inhabitants of Mesopotamia as that of the gentlest conqueror who ever entered Bagdad.

HIS GENIUS

Mr. Lloyd George said he knew well how much General Maude's success was due to the reorganisation of the transport service by Sir John Cowans and his able staff reorganisation of the medical staff by Sir Alfred Keogh and the reinforcements poured in by Sir William Robertson and Sir Charles Munro, but the enemy also had had time to reinforce and strengthen his defences. The ground lent itself to entrenchments which had been constructed under the advice and direction of German engineers. The Turk was fighting his best in a climate which suited him but did not suit us. Against all these obstacles the genius of General Maude and the valour of his Army triumphed. The highest proof of his generalship consisted not so much in winning victory as in its exploitation. No man made better or wiser use of victory than General Maude in his relentless pursuit and defeat of the enemy's army which ultimately destroyed it and which ended in the dramatic capture of Bagdad which resounded throughout the East. It was one of the finest feats of military historw and it had a magical effect upon the fame and position of Britain through the East. The Germans realised that General Maude had shattered their cherished dream. One of their ablest generals attempted reconquest but the enterprise was abandoned very largely owing to the enemy's appreciating that they were confronted by a leader of exceptional resource and power. (Cheers) Mr. Lloyd George continued, that General Maude died poor and the least the country he had served so well and for whose service he gave his life could do was to see that those he loved and who depended upon him should not be left in penury.

Mr. McKenna in the absence of Mr. Asquith seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

APPOINTMENT OF MORE TRADE COMMISSIONERS

STATEMENT BY MR. STEEL MAITLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Steel Maitland stated he was considering the question of creating a fourth Trade Commissioner in Canada and also the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for East Africa and one in one of the other Crown Colonies or Protectorates.

"THE TIMES" INCREASES PRICE TO 3D.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 7.

Owing to further restrictions on the import of paper and papermaking materials operating from March 1st "The Times" is increasing its price to three pence from the 11th instant.

GERMAN WHARVES TO BE TAKEN OVER.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., Mar. 7.

The President has requested the legislative authority to take over the Hamburg-America and the North German Lloyd wharves at Boboken.

CALGARIAN SUNK.

LARGEST ALLAN LINER.

2 OFFICERS, 46 MEN LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11 p.m., March 7.

The Admiralty announces that an armed mercantile cruiser, Calgarian, was torpedoed and sunk on the 1st March. Two officers and forty-six men were lost.

OVER 300 MEN LANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., March 7.

The Calgarian was a 17,000 ton liner, being formerly the largest Allan liner. She was sunk off the Irish coast. Several torpedoes were fired at her. Over three hundred men have been landed at Larne. She had a crew of four hundred and 150 naval ratings on board.

DETAILS OF ATTACK.

THE SUBMARINE REPORTED SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 6.
Recd. N p.m., March 7.

The Calgarian was torpedoed at four in the afternoon. The survivors state that the first torpedo did comparatively little damage. Forty-five minutes later the second torpedo exploded in the engine-room and it is feared that few there survived. Several boats were blown to atoms, but the rescuing steamers worked magnificently.

It is reported that the submarine was sunk.

GERMAN FORCE LANDED ON AALAND.

SOCIALIST PROTEST IN THE REICHSTAG

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, March 7.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., March 7.

The apprehensions recently expressed in the Swedish press with regard to German designs on Finland have now been justified by the arrival of a German force on the Aaland Islands.

The proceedings in the Reichstag Committee on 4th March indicate that Germany's action is also causing anxiety in the Fatherland. The Socialists Ledebous. Haase, David and Ebert bombarded the Foreign Under-Secretary, Bussche, with questions, asking, for instance, why the news of the Swedish protest was withheld in Germany and why Sweden was treated so brusquely.

The speakers insisted that such interference would turn to Germany's disadvantage by exasperating the Finns and Scandinavians.

The protests were not confined to the Socialists. Gotheim, Progressive, said that he sympathised with the Finnish White Guards, but intervention in Finland was Sweden's affair, not Germany's.

Bussche replied: We were responding to Finnish appeals for help and Sweden did not objeet.

GERMAN ACTION REGARDING FINLAND.

ILLWILL IN SWEDEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 7.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 7.

Commenting on the German action in connection with Finland, the "Weser Zeitung" emphasises that the pro-German feeling hitherto existing in Sweden had changed to scarcely disguised illwill even before the German intervention in Finland. The paper says that Sweden is planning a line of steamers between Finland and Petrograd and Finland and England in order to become a connecting link in the traffic between the East and the West.

GERMAN NAVAL FORCE.

ANCHORED AT ECKEROE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, March 7.
Recd. 11 p.m., March 7.

A Berlin telegram states that it is announced that the German naval force anchored at Eckeroe in Aaland Islands on the 5th March. It is officially explained that "the force is destined to establish a halting place in connection with the despatch of assistance to Finland."

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

DETAILS TO BE WORKED OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 7.

It is reported that the Russians are destroying bridges on the Trans-Siberian railway between Lake Baikal and the Chinese frontier.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

ULTIMATUM TO LATTER HINTED AT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, March 7.
Recd, 10-15 p.m., March 7.

German newspapers are hinting at an ultimatum to Denmark on account of the internment of the German prize crew from the Igotzmendi.

HERTLING'S SPEECH.

"PERCEPTIBLE ADVANCE IN DISCUSSION."

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SECOND LETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 8.

Lord Lansdowne in another letter to the "Daily Telegraph" says, he thinks that Hertling's speech marks a perceptible advance in the discussion. It contains firstly, a distinct expression of wish that responsible representatives of belligerents should hold an intimate meeting for discussion.

Secondly: the admission that a general peace can be discussed on the basis of President Wilson's four principles.

Thirdly: the assurance that the Chancellor would joyfully greet and gladly co-operate in an impartial court of arbitration; and fourthly: the intimation that Germany does not think of retaining Belgium or of making it a component part of the German Empire.

Lord Lansdowne, commenting on the above, asks: How is it possible to reach the preliminary agreement of which Mr. Balfour spoke without preliminary conversations at a small informal meeting of authorised persons, not plenipotentiaries, such as Lord Lansdowne thinks Hertling means. Otherwise, there seems nothing for it, but a continuance of cross-channel and trans-ocean dialogues which are possibly not without use.

HERTLING'S ACCEPTANCE OF FOUR PRINCIPLES.

Lord Lansdowne considers that Hertling's acceptance of the four principles is satisfactory so far as it goes and welcomes Hertling's assurance that he will co-operate to realise a court of international arbitration.

As regards Belgium, which is properly regarded as a test case, Lord Lansdowne admits that Hertling's language certainly suggests the imposition of terms which would prevent Belgium regaining her independence. Therefore, Lord Lansdowne examines the Papal Note of 1st August, 1917, which Hertling quoted and says the material passage is: "Plainly there must be complete evacuation of Belgium with a guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence." Lord Lansdowne thinks that it should not be difficult to satisfy Hertling, if such a guarantee is really all that he requires to prevent Belgium becoming the jumping-off ground of enemy machinations.

CONTINUATION OF THE "DIALOGUE."

Lord Lansdowne hopes that Hertling in the course of the "dialogue" which will doubtless be continued, will tell us whether that is his meaning or whether wholly different designs not hinted at in the Papal Note were in his mind when he penned this somewhat unfortunate phrase. The point requires clearing up, because if Hertling's overture has been turned down, this is doubtless largely due to the interpretation placed upon his reference to Belgium. With an international court working, the neutrality of Belgium is not likely to be abused as Hertling apprehends. Lord Lansdowne is unable to see why the "dialogue" should not be usefully continued or even allowed to lapse into intimate discussion. He points out that there is a basic agreement as regards the four principles and an international tribunal and he believes regarding Belgium concerning which we "are certainly going to have no humbug." The restoration of Belgium is of course, as President Wilson puts it "the healing act," but it will be necessary to insure similar treatment is extended to areas in France and elsewhere occupied by the Central Powers.

QUESTION OF GERMAN COLONIES.

One German statement after another has disclaimed the policy of conquest and annexation, but the difficulties are much more formidable when we approach the claims for the transfer of territory from one power to another. Lord Lansdowne thinks it is inevitable to submit questions of the latter class to the Peace Congress which Mr. Lloyd-George said would be held at the close of the war.

Lord Lansdowne concludes: "Mr. Lloyd George added a special suggestion in which President Wilson apparently concurs, that the question of the German colonies is one of extreme difficulty and delicacy and should be reserved for such congress. Does anyone suppose that these questions could be settled and in a reasonable time while the war is raging? Can we do more now than lay down in advance the principles upon which the Peace Congress would deal with them and can we improve upon those which President Wilson has proposed and which both sides apparently are not indisposed to accept"?

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" COMMENTS.

OPPOSITION TO LORD LANSDOWNE'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., March 8.

The "Daily Telegraph" commenting on Lord Lansdowne's letter, points out that considerable events have happened since Lord Lansdowne's November letter, culminating in Russia's acceptance of a humiliating peace. "The only way in which Allied statesmanship can confront that fact is by stiffening its spirit and firmly facing the prospect of the prolongation of the war.

GRAVE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD TO BE EVACUATED.

POPULATION HASTILY DEPARTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., Mar. 7.

Apparently the Government is resolved to evacuate Petrograd and establish state institutions at Moscow, Nijninovgorod and Kagan. The Foreign Affairs and Roads Ministries are already leaving and the population is also hastily departing by road in all sorts of vehicles.

GERMAN TROOPS STILL FIGHTING.

ENQUIRY FOR CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 7.

A wireless Russian message says:—Krylenko has sent a message to the Austrian and the German Army Chiefs complaining that the troops are still fighting at Jamburg, Orsha and Komelbriansk and inquiring whether a cessation of hostilities has been ordered.

EXTORTING PEACE FROM RUSSIA.

KAISER'S GRATITUDE AND SATISFACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 7.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to the King of Saxony expressing "the deepest satisfaction and gratitude towards God and the Army which has extorted peace from Russia."

WHY THE PEACE WAS SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., Mar. 7.

The Government press declares that the peace was signed in order to give the revolution respite for the re-assembly of fresh forces to fight imperialism.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., Mar. 7.

The conclusion of peace with Russia has evoked no particular excitement in Berlin or elsewhere in Germany and press comments hitherto are in no way unanimously jubilant.

The "Norddeutsche Allegmeine Zeitung" thinks the most significant feature of the treaty is the evidence that Germany by her concessions has worked only for peace by understanding and conciliation.

"Vorwaerts" calls on German Socialists to take up the fight and prevent the new neighbouring states from being treated as subjugated.

The "Muenchener Post" on the contrary declares that the proposals must be materially altered at the general conclusion of peace.

This is also the view of the Dutch press, the Catholic "Tyd" remarking that the treaty testifies to German bad faith.

Vienna press rejoices at the new era in Europe and considers the most important feature to be that there is no common Austro-Russian frontier.

A GLOOMY VIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 7.

The "Muenchner Post" and "Mannheim Volkstimme" both take a gloomiest view of the Russian peace and declare that apart from future trouble, it is doubtful where Germany will secure relief from a military standpoint in view of the internal insecurity in Russia.

DUTY OF THE ALLIES.

"TO DECLARE TREATY NUL AND VOID."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., Mar. 7.

The "Temps" says it is the duty of the Allies to declare treaty null and void.

That is Mr. Balfour's way and the way of the vast mass of Mr. Balfour's fellow-countrymen. It is surely unnecessary to recapitulate the many obvious reasons in support of Mr. Balfour's view that a basic agreement is very far from having been reached. It is enough to repeat that German statesmanship cannot expect to have its mere word taken, as Lord Lansdowne apparently does, when it professes liberal and enlightened political aims. We are quite unable to accept Lord Lansdowne's view that Hertling's speech marks a perceptible advance in the discussion."

THE STAR CHAMBER ACT.

PROTEST AGAINST PRESS LAW.

SPEECHES BY SIR N. CHANDRAVARKAR AND MRS. BESANT.

AN APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

Under the auspices of the Press Association of India, a public meeting was held in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, on Thursday evening, to protest against the Press Act. Mr. B. G. Horniman, the President of the Press Association, presided, and there was a large audience at the meeting.

The President said, he would only say a few words by way of introductory remarks, as Sir N. G. Chandavarker, the mover of the resolution, who had come there at great inconvenience to himself, had to go away to attend another meeting. It might be said that they had the Press Act always with them, and therefore there could be no special occasion for them for calling a meeting of protest against it at this time. They would remember, however, that on the 5th of March last year a deputation of the Press Association of India waited upon the Viceroy, and placed before him the grievances under which the Press was suffering. They had then occasion to hear in reply one of the most illiberal utterances that had ever proceeded from any Viceroy or Governor in this country But having regard to the changed state of things they had expected the Government would see the wisdom of at least not putting into operation the provisions of this illiberal and oppressive measure, if they were not prepared to repeal and remove it from the statute book altogether. But that was not the case. Far from there being any lessening of the operations of the Act, its provisions were being exercised with a greater harshness, severity, and frequency that was making the keeping of presses —in the words of a judge—even more hazardous than it was a year ago. Therefore they were taking that occasion to remind the Viceroy, and the various local Governments that their feeling was not any the less strong now than it was a year ago, under the operations of an Act which gravely interfered with the liberty of the subject, and the Press. (Applause.)

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKER.

Sir Narayan Chandavarker who was received with loud applause, moved:—

"(1) That this meeting of citizens of Bombay indignantly protests against the continuance of the Press Act of 1910 on the Statute Book, as a measure which by its provisions and the manner of its administration is a grave interference with individual and public liberty, is intended to, and does restrict the right of free and legitimate discussion in the public Press and is opposed to the most elementary principles of justice; (2) that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council."

Sir Narayan Chandavarker said, the subject of the liberty of the Press, and the interests of the people and of the Government that were involved in it, were a matter of such momentous importance that in his case at least they should be handled with a due sense of his responsibility, consistent with the fact that at one time for fifteen years he had been editor of a newspaper and that for several years he was in an official position and was therefore able to realise the difficulties of Government on the one hand and its obligations to the people on the other. He wished that every word that he said, would be measured and deeply pondered upon. He had therefore written out his speech and he would now read out his views which he had written in studied language, embodying his deepest convictions. Continuing Sir Narayan read as follows:—

I will endeavour to put the case against the Press Act shortly from the point of constitutional law and sound legislative policy. I hold the view against the Act which was expressed from that point by the Bombay Presidency Association about two years ago in a memorial submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy. The Act is vague in its definition of seditious language; it arms the Executive with what is practically irresponsible discretion and power; and the judicial safeguards provided by it, are apt to be illusory. Moreover, in India, where, as a former Viceroy said at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the position of the Press is peculiarly difficult and embarrassing, where the Viceroy has but few opportunities of taking the public into confidence, it is absolutely essential that Government should seek full light, not half-light. All laws, therefore, which impose restrictions on the liberty of the Press should be wisely conceived (if public interests require them) in the spirit of the constitutional principle enunciated by the great Italian statesman, Cavour, that the Press should have its liberty curtailed at the discretion of the Executive only with reference to the external and foreign relations of the Government, about which its subjects cannot be well-informed, but not with reference to its internal administration, because in internal administration the actual every-day experience of the people is the best corrective of any exaggerations on the part of a partisan Press.

MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant, seconding the resolution, said some persons might be inclined to think that she was speaking against the Press Act, because she had suffered under it. But, after all, their grievance was a national and not an individual one. In some respects she was inclined to make excuses for the Viceroy in the very undesirable answer which he had made to the memorial of the deputation of the Press Association of India, because one knew that facts or rather the distortion of facts on which Governors' and Viceroys' statements were based, was a distortion supplied to them by their officials, and facts rarely came under their view. Governors and Viceroys were obliged to depend upon facts supplied to them by their officials, and if the figures were doctored and general statements perverted on which they made their replies the fault lay not with them but with those who supplied them with the figures and the statements. It was true the responsibility was the Governors' or the Viceroys', but, on the other hand, they could not look into every detail and when H. E. the Viceroy said that a particular article written by a Bengali leader, incited to assassination, they might take it that he was not aware that the judgment from which he quoted, was that of a civilian judge and that two other judges sitting with him had expressed a contrary view. But what she (the speaker) could find no excuse for was that promises made and pledges given, while the Press Bill was under discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council, had been broken and had become merely so many torn-up scraps of paper. (Applause.) This was a serious thing, for such breaches of faith shook their confidence in the words of Government and when such pledges were made in future, people would find it difficult to accept them with great confidence. She had studied the debates on the Press Bill very carefully and read of the safeguards that were promised. She had also read the comment made by Lord Morley that he heartily disliked the Bill, but that the safeguards provided alone enabled him to give his assent to the Bill. But these safeguards had proved illusory. The judges had said so. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who devised these very safeguards when a member of the India Council, said when he was Chief Justice of Bengal, that these safeguards had proved to be utterly illusory and that any book or pamphlet, even a standard work, might be condemned under the Act. The provisions of the Act were so wide, that every statement made in the Press, could be condemned. If a newspaper criticised the actions of the bureaucracy it was inflammatory! But if it upheld the views of the bureaucracy, it might abuse others as much as it liked, it might bring certain classes of his Majesty's subjects into hatred and contempt, and yet it would be allowed a lattitude, the use of one-hundredth part of which would bring other papers under the operation of the Press Act She must say that in this Presidency, under Lord Willingdon, the "Chronicle" had made statements, which, if they had been made under Lord Pentland, would long ago have caused the "Chronicle" to be abolished. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Mrs. Besant said one of the things they were promised during the debates in the Imperial Legislative Council, was that the police should have nothing to do with the administration of the Act. But was that the fact now? The C. I. D. were admirable gentlemen, but they were not judges of literature, nor were they good judges of political discussion. But the fate of the Press was in their hands. During the last few months, as the Chairman had said, the Press Act had been put into operation more frequently and more harshly than before, and she read only that day in the "Chronicle" of three or four cases in Sind. H. E. the Viceroy had asked them to preserve a calm atmosphere during the time the reform proposals were under discussion, but how could they preserve that calm atmosphere, if this provocative action on the part of Government officials was going on. Her first objections to the Press Act, were, that it was against the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights; for it was against the fundamental laws of the Kingdom that any executives should deprive his Majesty's subjects of their property. The legislature had no right to take away rights against the provisions of the Magna Charta. Again it was of vital importance that the Press Act should be suspended if not abolished at present, for when Mr. Montagu's proposals were published they would be published for public discussion but how were the public to discuss them freely with the Press Act hanging over their head? It would be a farce to discuss the Reform proposals under those circumstances, for every sentence that they wrote might bring them under the grip of that Act. Sy Government should at least suspend the Act to enable the people to discuss Mr. Montagu's proposals. But do not let them ask them to discuss the proposals and then for doing so confiscate their property against the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights. (Loud cheers.)

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in further supporting the resolution said, in Gujrathi, last year's deputation waited upon the Viceroy and a memorandum of their grievances was submitted to him, to which the Viceroy had given such a lame reply that they were in a position to refute every fact and argument brought forward by him. When he had an occasion to go before the magistrate to make a declaration in regard to his journal "Young India" the magistrate without hearing him, ordered him to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000. But this state of things by the irresponsible bureaucracy would always continue unless and until their power of doing mischief was taken away from them altogether, and the people came into their own. Unless they had the power of expressing their will, and giving effect to it there would always continue such oppressive acts as the Press Act.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain said there could be no two opinions in regard to the appallingly oppressive character of the Press Act. After the admirable analysis of the provisions as well as the operation of the Press Act they had heard from Mrs. Besant, it would be superfluous for him to go over the same ground. The Press Act was a fundamental outrage on the spirit and letter of the British constitution. Judging from the promises made by the highest authorities in regard to the free and unfettered discussion of Mr. Montagu's proposals it was nothing short of a farce now not to repeal it. They had got to go on protesting against the measure, and resisting its baneful operation and to persist in their efforts until this abominable measure was repealed. They should be under no illusion in regard to one thing. They had to face the persistent hostility from the whole of the bureaucracy barring half-a-dozen men in the highest places. The question was not whether Mr. Montagu or the Viceroy were sympathetic towards their aspirations. The question was whether hundreds of subordinate officials who were exercising rights, which were extraordinary and unconscionable, were to be allowed to go on misusing the provisions of the Act. The Press Act must go. He would put the question of the Press Act in the forefront of their political programme. No grievances could be represented properly unless and until they had a free press. They should not rest until the Press Act was done away with. With this view they should have some such organisation as a Society for the Protection of the Public Press in India. So long as the officials went on bothering them, and pestering them, such a society should see that no national organ which came under the operations of the Press Act was allowed to go under. There was a phrase in Lord Morley's "Recollections" about "making leading articles more expensive,"—descriptive of a fervent bureaucratic desire He would accept the threat to make the leading articles as expensive as possible, and with the help of such a Society they would be able to meet the challenge. It was an outrage upon the national standard of culture if the Press Act remained and it was their duty to do their best to get this Act removed from the statute book.

Mr. Vibhaker also supported the resolution in a Gujarati speech.

THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Horniman said other speakers had almost exhausted the vocabulary of adjectives which could be applied in this case, but he ventured to say that it was he, the speaker, who had used the most appropriate adjective for this Act. At a meeting in that Hall he had called the Press Act a brutal act. He had been taken to task by one of his friends for the use of rather strong language. But he was able to explain to his friend that he had used the word brutal as a matter of sheer reason and not out of a desire to sling a strong adjective at the Government. For when the authorities told them to deposit security they made the order without giving their reasons; without telling them what they had done, and without telling them what they were likely to do. There was no fair judicial procedure of any kind; there was no kind of argument, and they were compelled to pay, by what could only be called brute force, a deposit. The appeal to the High Court had been proved to be illusory in almost every respect. No one felt more than he did that when the Viceroy was replying to the deputation which waited upon him last year, he was speaking as far as he was personally concerned, in very grave ignorance of the real state of affairs. All the distorted facts and misleading statements and figures, of course, had been put into the Viceroy's mouth by officials and he (the speaker) was amazed at the audacity of the officials who put such misleading facts into the Viceroy's mouth. He himself had always felt that Lord Chelmsford was really a fair-minded man who would never have based his support of the Press Act on such erroneous data if he had known all the facts. But while he felt all that, he felt that the character of the speech had been so fully exposed by now and it had been so clearly shown to everybody that the operations of the Press Act was oppressive, that it was the duty of the Viceroy now to intervene and shown to everybody that the operation of suspend the operation of the Act.

Mr Horniman then proceeded to give details of the way in which the Act is worked. He mentioned that the return issued a year ago showed that up to that time close on five lakhs of rupees had been taken from presses and newspapers as security. If they remembered that the security varied in amount from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000; they could realise what this meant. Many poor and struggling presses found the penalty a heavy imposition and more than 200 presses and newspapers which it had been proposed to establish never came into existence at all as a result of the operations of the Act. One of the promises of the Government was, that the police would not come in at any step. As matter of fact, in practice, it was the police who came in at nearly every step and decided almost everything. They were at the mercy of the whim of local officials and the C. I. D. As an illustration of the kind of scandal which occured under the Act, he mentioned his own case as publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle." It was not the Government that moved the Magistrate to take security. It was not the Magistrate that moved himself. But the Magistrate moved the Commissioner of Police who was suffering under a sense of personal grievance as regards the paper and its publisher and on his report the Magistrate demanded security. That was an example of the risks they had to take.

He put it to the Viceroy that the time had now come especially in view of the need for a free and calm atmosphere to suspend or repeal the Act.

The resolution was carried with acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

COMMEMORATION IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 7.

At a meeting of Indian journalists held to-day at the "Observer" premises in commemoration of the Press Act day under the presidency of Mr. K. N. Roy, editor, "Tribune" the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"Resolved that this meeting of Indian journalists of Lahore in commemoration of the Press Act day places on record its most emphatic protest against the continuance on the Indian Statute Book of such an obnoxious measure as the Press Act (1 of 1910) the drastic and unwarrentedly harsh administration of which in the hands of an unsympathetic and highly sensitive bureaucracy has proved a real bar to the expression of free, honest and independent opinion in the press and appeals to H. E. Lord Chelmsford in the interests of liberty of the press and of the public either to immediately repeal this measure or to introduce such substantial modifications in its provisions as would afford sufficient scope for the ventilation of honest opinions and *bona fide* criticism and would also impose a judicial check on the powers of executive officers administering the Act thereby enabling those aggrieved by its operation to obtain on their grievance the verdict of the highest tribunals of the land."

LATE MR. REDMOND.

GLOWING TRIBUTE PAID IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 7.

In the House of Commons to-day the Premier paid a tribute to Mr. Redmond's ability, judgment, dignity and honourableness and said that Mr. Redmond's great parliamentary talent entitled him to aspire to any position in the Empire but he gave everything to Ireland. It was a tragedy that he was struck down before he had achieved the great purpose of his life. His death was loss not only to Ireland but to Britain. He yearned for an Ang'o-Irish reconciliation for which his last words to the Premier were a plea.

Mr. Asquith paid a high tribute to the assiduity patience, tact, knowledge and judgment which Mr. Redmond contributed to the Home Rule cause and declared that the whole Empire was impoverished by his death.

Sir Edward Carson mourned the death of the great Irishman and an honourable opponent with whom he had never exchanged a single bitter personal word.

RESOLUTION OF SORROW BY IRISH CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 7.

The Press Bureau states that the Irish Convention passed a resolution of sorrow at Mr. Redmond's death paying a tribute to his invaluable services. The Convention has adjourned till after his funeral.

FATAL SEQUEL TO A SEVERE OPERATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

Mr. Redmond died from the effects of a severe operation owing to intestinal obstruction. His condition improved, but heart-failure supervened.

UNIVERSAL REGRET AT UNEXPECTED DEATH.

TESTIMONY TO HIS POLITICAL ACUMEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd 12-30 p.m., Mar. 7.

Universal regret is felt at Mr. Redmond's unexpected death. The evening papers contain long and sympathetic accounts of his career and describe him as the leading figure in Ireland's Parliamentary history for a generation and also as one of the great figures in the political life of the United Kingdom. A testimony is paid to his outstanding political acumen, brilliant services and exceptional oratorical powers. His patriotic attitude at the outbreak of the war when Ireland was at fever heat with political excitement is recalled and also his efforts to induce recruitment in Ireland and his endeavours to restrain Sinn Feinism. The Premier and leaders of all parties and also leading Ulster members of Parliament deplore the sad event.

The "Westminster Gazette" says:—Mr. Redmond was one of those who bear the heat and burden of the day while others reap the reward.

GERMAN INHUMANITY.

STORY FROM PENZANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., March 7.

Penzance sends a story of German inhumanity. A submarine shelled a Belgian smack while the crew of four, wonding the captain, who remained on the smack, while the crew including the captain's son, took to boat. The latter was compelled to row two Germans to the smack where a German shot the captain with a revolver killing him. They then blew up the smack with a bomb and cast the crew adrift without food or water. They were picked up later by an English patrol boat.

CHINO-JAPANESE CO-OPERATION

GERMAN INTRIGUERS IN BORDER PROVINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

The "Daily Mail's" Tientsin correspondent says that the Chinese Cabinet has decided on the fullest co-operation with Japan and is sending delegates to Japan to consult the military authorities.

Disturbing reports have been received from the border provinces of the activities of German intriguers.

SUBMARINE MENACE.

(Continued from page 7.)

increasingly destroyed and he was confident that the destruction would increase. He knew the German submarine crews were growingly reluctant to put to sea specially those operating in the North Sea the North Atlantic and the Channel. The chances of submarines in those waters of returning home were about one in four and recently the British and the Americans had been sinking submarines in home waters as fast as they were being built. Britain and the Allies were now able to devote more attention to the Mediterranean which had been regarded by the North Sea submarine commanders as a rest cure. (Laughter). The enemy continued increasingly to exaggerate the tonnage sunk in order to hearten the people. The losses of convoyed ships continued low. The enemy was often assisted by insufficient precautions as regards lights on ships. Absolutely complete darkness was essential for protection.

Sir Eric Geddes said he was seriously concerned at the increasing number of ships lost during night time which was often due to negligence. Unless all navigational lights were screened or extinguished darkness afforded no protection.

PROHIBITION OF LIGHTS ON SHIPS.

The slightly visible light was an excellent target enabling an invisible submarine to secure a good attacking position. Our own submarine commanders were constantly reporting our steamers at night time with brilliant lights.

Another report showed that during one hour only one out of eight ships was properly darkened. The lights of the other seven were visible for four to ten miles. Therefore he appealed to the shipmasters and the press to give prominence to the following points:—

Obey instructions: keep good look-out and thoroughly darken ship.

Submarines were increasingly operating in shore thus giving increasing opportunities to patrol craft and aircraft to attack them and enabling a greater amount of salvage to be performed. Sir Eric Geddes concluded by paying a warm tribute to the Navy and mercantile marine especially destroyers and escorting craft. The Navy was indeed the shield of the Allies. (Cheers).

Mr. Asquith following Sir Eric Geddes expressed regret that the First Lord had not indicated the extent of our mercantile losses and the extent of the measures taken to make good the losses. He deplored the recent decline in the monthly construction and strongly urged the Ministers in their several degrees of responsibility to concentrate with all energy upon the problem of securing more ships.

PERPLEXITY IN COMMONS.

SIR ERIC GEDDES EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., Mar. 7.

The statement regarding the sinking of submarines by Sir Eric Geddes' speech caused perplexity in the House of Commons and Sir Eric Geddes subsequently privately explained that what he intended to convey was that one submarine in every four or five operating in home waters failed to return to Germany.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

The Admiralty says:—For arrivals carrying the week numbered 2,015 and sailings 2,209. Twelve vessels over 1,600 tons and six under were sunk and six were unsuccessfully attacked.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

Week Ending.	ARRIVALS (Ships of 100 Tons Nett. & Upwards).	SAILINGS (Ships of 100 Tons Nett. & Upwards).	BRITISH VESSELS SUNK. 1,600 tons and Over.	Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing Vessels.	British Vessels Unsuccessfully Attacked by Submarines.
Mar. 2	2,005	2,209	12	6	—	6
Feb. 27	2,274	2,398	14	4	7	9
eb. 20	2,322	2,393	32	3	7	8
Feb. 13	2,401	2,274	33	6	3	11
Feb. 6	2,439	2,378	10	5	4	13
Jan. 30	2,382	2,309	9	6	1	8
Jan. 23	2,425	2,249	6	2	—	6
Jan. 16	2,108	2,184	8(a)	2(b)	1(c)	5(d)
Jan. 9	2,086	2,244	18	8	4	11
Jan. 2	2,111	2,074	18	3	—	8
Dec. 26	2,231	2,466	11	1	1	12
Dec. 19	2,461	2,496	14	2	1	11
Dec. 12	2,426	2,384	14	7	—	11
Dec. 5	2,174	2,133	16	1	4	8

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 7.

The French shipping return states that the arrivals numbered 865 and the sailings 748. Two vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk and four were unsuccessfully attacked.

WRECK OF RAIDER SEILDER.

48 OF CREW ARRIVE AT TALCUANHO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., Mar. 7.

"The Times" message from Valparaiso says that forty-eight of the crew of the raider Seidler have arrived at Talcuanho from the Easter Island where they were wrecked.

ENORMOUS SINKING OF TONNAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., March 7.

At a meeting of the Shipping Federation, Lord Inchcape said the people did not realise the rate at which our tonnage was being sunk.

Sir John Ellerman said that the whole output of ships since the beginning of the war had not replaced the losses.

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

FORMED IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., Mar. 7.

It is announced that a Supreme Military Council of defence has been formed. The Decree orders the arming of the entire people.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST NEUTRALS.

BEGINNING INDICATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 12-midnight, Mar. 7.

The beginning of the German campaign against neutrals is indicated in an inspired article in the "Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" which says the fact of negotiations by Holland and Scandinavia with the United States for the latter's chartering of their vessels means that they are participating in an economic war against Germany and it is therefore a non-neutral act.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

CONFLICT BETWEEN MILITARY AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., March 7.

Another crisis has arisen in Spain. Telegrams which are censored indicate a conflict between military and civil authorities, apparently due to the insistence of the army, supported by the War Minister, on adoption without parliamentary authority, of the army reform demands of military committees which overthrew the Government in June.

DUTCH LEGATION TO LOOK AFTER BRITISH INTERESTS.

1,500 REFUGEES STRANDED AT PETROZAVODIK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., Mar. 7.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent says that the Dutch Legation will take charge of British interests. Fifteen hundred foreign refugees including many English are stranded at Petrozavodik on Lake Onega en route for the Murman coast as the Finland route is closed.

Food scarcity in Petrograd now amounts to famine and two-thirds of the shops are closed.

THE DOVER STRAITS ENGAGEMENT.

TEN OFFICERS AND 16 MEN DECORATED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 7.

Sir Rosslyn Wemyss decorated ten officers and sixteen men in connection with the engagement in the Straits of Dover on February 14th. He said that the Admiralty knew the patrol would respond whenever called on as the Navy had always responded all over the Empire. The enemy were brave and gallant but they had taken to a mode of warfare which was damnable and detestable to counter which steps were being taken and would continue till the enemy's methods were finished. He felt that the German seamen detested this mode of warfare into which they had been driven.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

The "London Gazette" announces the following awards to the officers of the Indian Army:—

BAR TO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.
Brigadier-General C. A. Godwin.
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.
Major H. Y. Salkeld.
MILITARY CROSS.
Lieut A. G. Fane.
DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.
Asst. Surgeon R. H. Parkinson.

Throughout an action he remained in close contact with the fighting troops and by his cool courage and professional skill the wounded were dressed and evacuated with the utmost despatch. He performed magnificent work in intense heat.

SHORTAGE OF TONNAGE FOR AMERICAN COTTON.

50 P. C. OF SPINDLES AND LOOMS TO WORK IN MANCHESTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 7.

"The Times" Manchester correspondent says:—Owing to the shortage of tonnage for American cotton the Control Board has decided to allow only fifty per cent. of the spindles and looms on American cotton run except where they are licensed for Government work or fine counts. The reduction amounts to about ten per cent. of the present production of yarn and cloth from American cotton.

The output of fine yarn and fine cloth from Egyptian cotton is not affected.

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The Hon. The Rajah of Mahmudabad writes: The speeches reveal a study, in a spirit of abiding and inextinguishable faith of the problems affecting the political destiny of India of which no other worker among the Indian Mussalmans has so far given proof in an equal degree.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu writes: These valuable speeches, which, now collected for the first time, cannot fail to arouse profound and vivid interest in the minds of all who are concerned with the vital issues of contemporary political events and activities in India.

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This is a collection of exhaustive biographical studies of MAHATMA GANDHI, TILAK MAHARAJ and SIR S. SUBRAMANYA AIYAR wherein is given copious account of the various activities of these three heroes in building up the Indian Nation. To read the inspiring and instructive lives and careers of these three heroes is to know how to consecrate our life for our motherland through good report and evil report, is to learn self-respect, self-restraint, self-help and self-sacrifice for the country's cause, also to know how to be patriotic to the country and loyal to the sovereign. Three excellent portraits adorn the book which is printed on Antique paper and bound in cloth and board.

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In this volume of the speeches of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which is the first of its kind, is given an *exhaustive and up to date collection* of all the soul stirring speeches of this apostle of Home Rule which he declares to be our birth-right. Among other subjects the speeches deal with the present Political situation, Swadeshi movement, Shivaji, Tenants of the New Party, National Education, Swarajya, Self-Government, or Home Rule and Gita Rahasyam. The book opens with a valuable appreciation by BABU ARABINDA GHOSE.

PRICE RS. 1-8-0.

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FRENCH ATTITUDE TO MAXIMALISTS.

M. PICHON ON ENTENTE WAR AIMS.

FRENCH SUGGESTION TO ALLIES IN DECEMBER.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on January 11th M. Pichon made an important statement. He said:—

"I am the first to congratulate myself on this discussion, which affords me the opportunity of affirming once again the agreement of the Allies for the diplomatic conduct of the war and the definition of war aims. You have been able to note the conformity of our views with those of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson. How could we not be in agreement with President Wilson when he defines social organisation based on justice, and intimates to Germany that by abolishing her military caste she may claim to participate in the future association of nations? (Loud cheers). With regard to the question of passports for Russia, I declare that I make no objection in principle to French Socialists entering into relations with Russian Socialists. I have said that we remained in relations with the different fractions of the Russian nation, and I pay full homage to the patriotism of the members of the French Socialist Party. If we have refused passports it is only for opportunist reasons. The situation in Russia is too obscure; the Government which exists in Petrograd is not recognised by any of the Allies, and no more by President Wilson than by us."

M. Pichon went on to recall all the failures of the Maximalist Government to fulfil the engagements of Russia towards the Allies. "They have thrown treaties to the winds," he continued; "they have usurped the right of speaking in our name in their pourparlers with the Germans, and they have taken possession of the branches of our credit institutions. For twenty-five years France has been the loyal Ally of Russia. We have most scrupulously maintained our policy. (Loud cheers.) On the day when a Slav people was seized by the throat by Austria France did not hesitate to place herself by the side of the Russian people to defend it. (Loud cheers.) We have no wish whatever to play the game of Germany, who is striving to drag us to Brest-Litovsk. She has made every conceivable attempt to get us there. As Mr. Balfour reiterated, we can only examine direct proposals made by our enemies, and therefore we cannot grant passports to the Socialists to enable them to enter into contact with the usurpatory Power now installed in Petrograd."

TROTSKY'S "INSULTING LETTER."

M. Pichon declared that just as the Government could not grant passports to Petrograd, so it could not accept the idea of an International Labour Conference. The Government could not entertain the idea of permitting this contact with the accomplices of the authors of the world calamities. (Cheers.) The idea of an international conference was exploited by the Russian Maximalists against the Consitituent Assembly, on the pretext that this Conference must bring all the Socialists in the world to an immediate peace. M. Trotsky, replying to a patriotic address from the French Socialists, had written a letter full of insults to the most distinguished members of the French Socialist Party—MM. Jules Gueste, Albert Thomas, and Sembas—and to the members of the Cadet Party, "who had not ceased to be our friends," and whom he stigmatised as "Knights of international rapine."

M. Pichon read this letter from Trotsky, insulting French Socialists who had protested against a separate Russian peace. He added: "I have thus done the Socialists a service by refusing passports."

NOT GOING INTO THE "WASPS' NEST."

Continuing his speech, M. Pichon, referring to the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, said:

"The annexationist pretensions of the Germans momentarily caused the withdrawal of the Maximalists, but the latter nevertheless have resumed the negotiations. The Allies for their part have affirmed on several occasions that they were fighting for a just and lasting peace of equity and right, for reparation for damage done, and for the establishment of institutions destined to prevent th ereturn of war, and they are still ready to examine amongst themselves every direct proposition in this sense emanating from the Central Powers. But on the other hand the enemy countries are quite incapable of formulating anything approximating to the opening of negotiations. They try by lying words to draw the Allies into a trap. They are more ambitious and more annexationist than ever. They cover with insults all those whose declarations aim at peace in the world, and they will continue to drag into eternity the burden of bloodshed, and with our old Allies, who have repudiated their obligations under the Alliance—I am now only speaking of the Maximalists—you now ask us to throw ourselves into this wasps' nest and to compromise ourselves in this adventure, in this anarchy. Very well, then I say 'No.'" (Cheers.)

M. Renaudel (Socialist) insisted upon a joint Allied declaration of war-aims and affirmed the necessity of proclaiming before everything else the justice of the Allied cause. In conclusion he demanded the calling together of an Inter-Allied Conference for the purpose of drawing up a joint declaration of Allied war-aims.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

The Chamber then, by 397 votes to 145, agreed to priority for the Order of the Day of M. Augagneur, which had been accepted by the Government, stating that the Chamber approving the declarations of the Government, and relying upon it to seek by the vigorous conduct of the war complete reparation for the abuse of force and the establishment of a reign of justice in international relations and the triumph of democracy, passes to the Order of the Day.

The Order, which was a vote of confidence in the Government, was caried by 397 votes to 145.

A recount of the votes later showed that the resolution was carried by 377 to 113.

The minority comprised 85 United Socialists, 23 Radical Socialists, three Republican Socialists, and two Independent Socialists.

ARRIVAL OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

The first batch of women and children to arrive since the issue of the prohibitory order against ladies and children travelling by sea landed in Calcutta yesterday. A steamer was specially chartered by Government to convey these passengers, who consisted of 173 women and children and one blind gentleman. This gentleman, Mr. Reilly of Nainital, it is of melancholy interest to note, was proceeding home on board the mail steamer Arabia for treatment of his eyes. The explosion after the torpedoing of the ship made him fully blind. His wife and children who accompanied him on board the Arabia have returned with him. The passengers who arrived on Wednesday morning are mostly wives and daughters of military officers on duty in India. Out of 173 women and children 76 were landed in Madras and 97 in Calcutta.

A Bengal Government communiqué says:—Information has been received that His Majesty's Government have placed an absolute prohibition against women and children travelling through the Mediterranean. All passports for women and children which have been issued or endorsed for Europe through the Mediterranean should be returned immediately to the Passport Office, Writer's Buildings, for endorsement by another route.

MADRAS PORT TRUST ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 6.

The Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act 1905 is published. It is stated in the statement of objects and reasons that it is considered desirable to declare aliens ineligible to become trustees of the Port of Madras. In consequence of misunderstandings as to where the liability of neighbouring railways for goods exchanged with vessels in port of Madras began and ended it has been arranged that Port Trust should intervene on its own premises as a carrier between railways and steamer agents or others interested receiving booking and delivering all such goods precisely as a railway company or administration under Indian Railways Act.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000; Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. 98-12-0 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bill **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of th Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th March 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a very light shower. Skies are overcast in the north Punjab and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the west Punjab. Day temperature has decreased and is below normal in the west Punjab, but is in slight excess in the east. Night temperature is generally above the average.

The United Porvinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in the east of the United Provinces.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Rajputana and are moderately clouded in Sind. Humidity is above normal in lower Sind and generally below it in Rajputana. Day temperature continues in moderate excess in Rajputana: night temperature is above the average except in north-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is unusually low in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is in moderate excess throughout. Night temperature is also above the average except in the west of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except in the north-western districts where light cloud is present. Humidity is in defect in Berar and in the eastern districts. Day temperature is generally above normal: night temperature is above the average in the west of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight excess. At Bombay temperature is slightly above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual generally. Both day and night temperatures are slightly above normal in north Hyderabad and locally in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The disturbed weather in the north has again given nearly general rain in north Baluchistan, Kobat reporting 1.12in. and Quetta 0.50in.; but only a very light shower is reported from the extreme north of the Punjab. It is more marked to-day in north-west India and cloud has spread over Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces.

Showers are likely in the north Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 7th of March, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PRECAS GULF—						
Bushire	88.5	57.0	80	..	4.69	—5.02
Do. (6th Mar.)	82.1	62.8	74	..	2.46	—0.92
Jask	83.4	70.8	91	..	2.46	—0.92
Do. (6th Mar.)						
Muskat	93.7	74.1	53	..	0.16	—2.68
Do. (6th Mar.)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.1	57.8	35	..	2.24	—1.02
Mianwali	67.3	38.4	57	0.06	5.32	—0.24
Rawalpindi	74.6	59.3	78	..	0.32	—2.35
Lahore	87.8	55.2	64	..	0.53	
Hissar	84.7	73.7	36	..	1.35	—3.52
Ambala	84.3	63.6	64	..	0.53	—1.92
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.7	63.5	58	..	1.00	—0.38
Mainpuri	89.9	57.2	60	..	0.52	—1.48
Jhansi	91.3	62.3	49	..	0.27	—1.31
Cawnpore	89.8	65.5	47	..	0.42	—1.40
Allahabad	92.4	63.6	50	..	0.39	—1.58
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	87.9	66.0	51	..	0.02	—0.33
Karachi	79.7	69.7	83	..	0	—1.28
Aimer	89.8	61.0	27	..	0.25	—0.92
Jalpore	92.6	63.9	33	..	0.23	—1.01
Kotah	92.6	66.6	40	..	0	—0.86
Mount Abu	80.8	67.2	45	..	0.12	—0.90
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	62.1	38	..	0	—0.42
Dwarka	81.8	70.0	86	..	0	—0.58
Veraval	92.6	66.8	40	..	0	—0.46
Rajkot	99.1	62.9	25	..	0	—0.47
Bhavnagar Para	99.2	67.5	46	..	0	—0.48
Surat	101.7	70.7	37	..	0	—0.33
Ahmedabad	102.6	71.0	26	..	0	—0.36
Deesa	101.8	64.6	35	..	0	—0.48
Neemuch	98.7	61.2	38	..	0	—0.72
Indere	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98.3	60.8	45	..	0.06	—1.30
Saugor	93.2	60.8	32	..	0.14	—1.85
Hoshangabad	96.9	67.4	41	..	0.20	—1.42
Khandwa	99.7	65.8	39	..	0.04	—1.02
Akola	102.3	74.4	25	..	0.21	—1.58
Amraoti	99.8	73.8	28	..	0.07	—1.81
Nagpur	99.1	69.9	48	..	0.31	—1.84
Chanda	99.0	67.2	50	..	0.22	—1.79
Raipur	99.0	68.7	31	..	0.36	—0.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.9	78.4	84	..	0	—0.57
Ratnagiri	87.3	74.9	78	..	0.99	+0.29
Marmugao	88.6	75.2	91	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	89.5	69.8	90	..	1.10	—0.88
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.8	70.3	21	..	1.45	+0.61
Ahmednagar	94.6	62.5	40	..	3.13	+1.86
Poona	97.1	64.3	32	..	3.87	+2.75
Sholapur	96.4	67.3	29	..	0.65	—0.37
Bijapur	94.8	65.6	35	..	1.11	—0.24
Belgaum	91.8	59.5	43	..	5.69	+3.75
Aurangabad	97.2	67.6	22	..	0.38	—0.84
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.7	68.8	38	..	0.14	—1.33
Hyderabad	94.5	65.2	54	..	2.29	+0.60
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.5	76.4	69	..	2.41	—3.97
Calicut	89.8	75.7	78	..	7.27	+0.73
Cochin	90.4	77.0	72	..	15.38	+6.14
Colombo	87.1	72.3	95	..	20.49	+3.77
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.8	65.5	24	..	12.74	+7.02
Bellary	95.8	63.7	33	..	2.72	+0.40
Cuddapah	97.5	70.5	74	..	5.44	+0.63
Madras	87.7	70.0	89	..	22.32	—2.06
Bangalore	86.8	61.8	74	..	2.71	+1.09
Coimbatore	93.1	71.4	72	..	7.12	+1.77
Trichinopoly	95.2	73.8	76	..	8.32	—0.56
Negapatam	87.4	78.2	77	..	37.86	+8.71

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 7th March, 1918, was 30.136 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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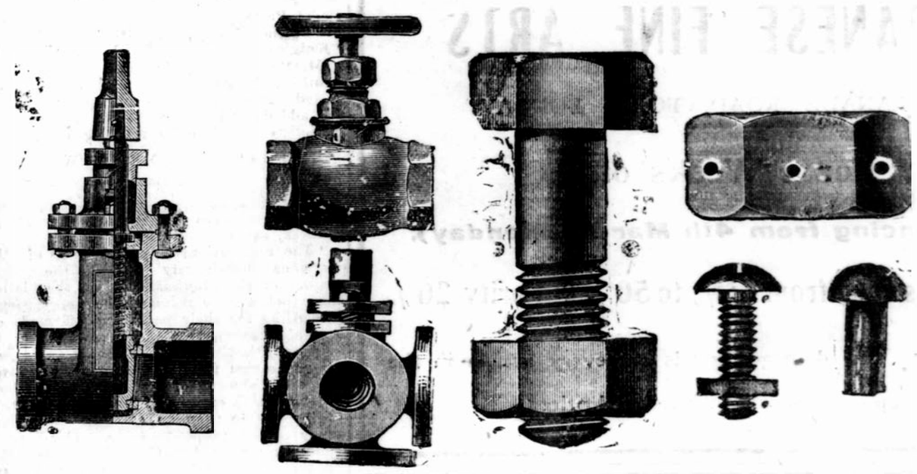

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